

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY **Weekly Report**

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VOL. XIV
PAGES 753-788

WEEK ENDING JUNE 29, 1956

No. 26

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BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY NEWS FEATURES

The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 84th CONGRESS

As of June 29, 1956

BILL	HOUSE		SENATE		SIGNED
ELECTORAL COLLEGE REFORM (S J Res 31)			Reported 5-19-55	Rejected 3-27-56	
FOREIGN AID PROGRAM (HR 11356)	Reported 5-25-56	Passed 6-11-56	Reported 6-19-56		
ALASKAN STATEHOOD (HR 2535)	Reported 3-3-55	Rejected 5-10-55			
HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD					
OMNIBUS FARM BILL (HR 12)	Reported 3-10-55	Passed 5-5-55	Reported 2-10-56	Passed 3-19-56	Vetoed 4-16-56
REVISED FARM BILL (HR 10875)	Reported 4-30-55	Passed 5-3-56	Reported 5-11-56	Passed 5-18-56	Signed 5-28-56
HIGHWAY PROGRAM (HR 10660)	Reported 4-21-56	Passed 4-27-56	Reported 5-10-56	Passed 5-29-56	Signed 6-29-56
FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS (HR 412) (S 300)	Reported 2-7-56		Reported 4-28-55		
UPPER COLORADO (S 500)	Reported 7-8-55	Passed 3-1-56	Reported 3-30-55	Passed 4-20-55	Signed 4-1-56
SOCIAL SECURITY (HR 7225)	Reported 7-14-55	Passed 7-18-55	Reported 6-5-56		
SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION (HR 7535)	Reported 7-28-55				
SUGAR ACT EXTENSION (HR 7030)	Reported 7-22-55	Passed 7-30-55	Reported 1-26-56	Passed 2-8-56	Signed 5-29-56
CAMPAIGN SPENDING (S 636)			Reported 6-22-55		
NATURAL GAS (HR 6645) (S 1853)	Reported 6-28-55	Passed 7-28-55	Reported 7-28-55	Passed 2-6-56	Vetoed 2-17-56
HELLS CANYON (HR 4719) (S 1333)	Reported 6-24-56		Reported 6-19-56		
OTC MEMBERSHIP (HR 5550)	Reported 4-18-56				
HOUSING (HR 11742) (S 3855)	Reported 6-15-56		Reported 5-15-56	Passed 5-24-56	
BRICKER AMENDMENT (S J Res 1)			Reported 3-7-56		
VETERANS' PENSIONS (HR 7886)	Reported 6-8-56	Passed 6-27-56			
IMMIGRATION					
DISASTER INSURANCE (S 3732)			Reported 4-26-56	Passed 5-10-56	
EXCISE, CORPORATION TAXES (HR 9166)	Reported 3-8-56	Passed 3-16-56	Reported 3-23-56	Passed 3-26-56	Signed 3-29-56
POSTAL RATE INCREASES (HR 11380)	Reported 5-29-56				

APPROPRIATIONS -- President has signed Treasury-Post Office, Agriculture, Executive Offices, Interior, State-Justice-Judiciary, Commerce, Independent Offices and Legislative Branch bills. Of the remaining five major bills, four have been passed by both chambers.

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EISENHOWER, TRUMAN RATED TOP CAMPAIGNERS

National leaders of both parties were expected to make campaign appearances and speeches in behalf of their party's candidates for Congress in the 1956 campaign. Congressional Quarterly asked a number of Congressmen two questions:

- How effective are visits from outside campaigners?
- How do various party leaders rate in this role?

The Poll

The poll sent to the Congressmen asked:

- "How would an appearance in your district (or state) this Fall by the following men affect your campaign for re-election? Help a lot; help a little; no help at all."

Men listed on the Democratic poll were National Chairman Paul M. Butler, Gov. Averell Harriman (N.Y.), Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas), Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), Adlai E. Stevenson and former President Harry S. Truman. The Republican roster listed Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, President Eisenhower, National Chairman Leonard W. Hall, Sen. William F. Knowland (Calif.), Vice President Richard M. Nixon, and Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr.

The Congressmen also were asked:

- "Is there anyone, other than the men listed above, whom you feel would help you particularly if he campaigned in your district or state?"
- "In past elections in your district or state, have appearances by outside leaders of either party been: a major influence on the outcome; a minor influence on the outcome; no influence at all."

The Congressmen were asked to indicate the section of the country from which they came. They were not asked to sign their names.

Distribution and Response

The poll was sent to Members of Congress who are seeking re-election this year in districts where there have been fairly close contests -- i.e., where the loser received at least 40 percent of the vote -- in one of the past two elections. The latter requirement eliminated those Congressmen who apparently needed no outside help to win.

Two hundred and thirty-two polls were sent out. Eighty-nine were returned, for a response of 38.4 percent. The breakdown of responses:

REPUBLICANS

	Mailed	Returned	Percent
South	8	1	12.5%
East	44	12	27.3
Midwest	52	22	42.3
West	32	15	46.9
U.S.	136	50	36.8

DEMOCRATS

	Mailed	Returned	Percent
South	18	4	22.2%
East	34	14	41.2
Midwest	27	10	37.0
West	17	11	64.7
U.S.	96	39	40.6

IMPACT OF VISITS

Heavy majorities of both Republicans and Democrats agreed that visits by outside leaders of either party were "of minor influence" in past election campaigns. Twenty-nine Democrats and 43 Republicans said this; three of each party regarded such visits as a major influence. Four Democrats and three Republicans said the visits had no influence at all on the outcome.

Individual Ratings

National Republican leaders are rated higher as campaigners by Republican Congressmen than Democratic leaders by that party's Congressmen.

The Republican visitor on CQ's list was rated as "a lot of help" by 50.3 percent of the Congressmen; as "a little help" by 39.3 percent and as "no help" by 10.4 percent. The Democratic visitor on CQ's list was rated "a lot of help" by 37.6 percent of the Democratic Congressmen; "a little help" by 36.1 percent and "no help" by 26.3 percent.

REPUBLICANS -- Mr. Eisenhower was rated the top source of campaign help in all sections of the country. His support in the West was unanimous. Nixon was rated the second most effective GOP campaigner in all parts of the country. Hall was third in every section but the West, where Benson, Knowland and Brownell were regarded as more helpful campaigners. In the East, most Congressmen thought Benson would help a little. In the Midwest, half of those polled said Benson would help a lot, while one-fifth said he would be no help at all. The value of visits by Brownell and Knowland in the East was equally divided between "help a lot" and "help a little". But in the Midwest and West they were rated higher.

DEMOCRATS -- Ex-President Truman was rated the most helpful Democratic campaigner in every section of the country but the South. Stevenson was second to Truman in the East and West. Lyndon Johnson led in the South, with Stevenson second. The former Illinois Gov-

Republicans				Democrats			
	Help A Lot	Help A Little	No Help		Help A Lot	Help A Little	No Help
UNITED STATES				UNITED STATES			
Benson	19	20	8	Butler	10	15	10
Eisenhower	44	3	2	Harriman	6	16	11
Hall	20	24	4	Johnson	13	13	12
Knowland	16	26	5	Kefauver	9	15	9
Nixon	31	16	2	Stevenson	20	10	7
Brownell	15	24	9	Truman	22	8	7
SOUTH				SOUTH			
Benson		1		Butler	1	2	
Eisenhower	1			Harriman			2
Hall		1		Johnson	3	1	
Knowland		1		Kefauver			1
Nixon	1			Stevenson	2		1
Brownell		1		Truman		1	1
EAST				EAST			
Benson	2	7	2	Butler	4	3	6
Eisenhower	8	3		Harriman	3	5	5
Hall	5	6		Johnson	1	3	9
Knowland	2	6	3	Kefauver	2	7	4
Nixon	6	4	1	Stevenson	6	4	3
Brownell	2	6	4	Truman	8	2	4
MIDWEST				MIDWEST			
Benson	10	6	4	Butler	4	3	2
Eisenhower	20		2	Harriman	3	4	1
Hall	12	7	3	Johnson	4	5	1
Knowland	9	10	2	Kefauver	5	3	1
Nixon	16	5	1	Stevenson	5	2	3
Brownell	8	9	3	Truman	6	3	1
WEST				WEST			
Benson	7	6	2	Butler	1	7	2
Eisenhower	15			Harriman		7	3
Hall	3	10	1	Johnson	5	4	2
Knowland	5	9		Kefauver	2	5	3
Nixon	8	7		Stevenson	7	4	
Brownell	5	8	2	Truman	8	2	1

ernor trailed both Truman and Kefauver in the Midwest, where three of 10 Congressmen polled said he would be no help at all. Kefauver and Harriman were rated no help in the South, and a minimum of support for both was expressed in the West. Butler was listed as a popular campaigner in the Midwest and South, but was not rated highly on the two coasts.

Write-ins and Comments

REPUBLICANS -- There were two write-in votes for Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), Secretary of Interior Frederick M. Seaton, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell and Sen. John W. Bricker (Ohio). Single votes went to 11 other Republicans.

One eastern Republican who wrote in the name of Thomas E. Dewey said Dewey's close ally, Herbert Brownell, would be no help at all. Another Easterner, who said Benson, Brownell and Nixon would be no help, expanded his political evaluation of the Vice President with a written "No! No!"

DEMOCRATS -- There were three write-in votes for Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn (Texas), Sen. Stuart Symington (Mo.) and Sen. John F. Kennedy (Mass.). Rep. John W. McCormack (Mass.) received two write-in votes and single votes were cast for six other Democrats. One western Democrat, who said outsiders' visits were of minor influence, noted former Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Truman as exceptions.

WILL THE SECURITY PROGRAM BE CHANGED?

The Federal Employee Security Program, long under heavy attack by Democrats, was hit sharply by the Supreme Court's decision June 11 that only employees in "sensitive" jobs may be dismissed as security risks. This ruling, together with the cumulative effect of criticisms voiced by Democrats, by former Sen. Harry P. Cain (R Wash., 1947-53) and by others, points to the possibility of the Administration proposing substantial revisions in the security program within the near future. Major points at issue include:

- Are all government jobs "sensitive?" The Court held, in effect, that they are not. The Administration, in practice, has failed to distinguish between "sensitive" and "non-sensitive" jobs in its handling of the security program.
- Should separate criteria apply to questions of employee loyalty, security and suitability? Cain says "yes." The Administration decided otherwise, when the President April 27, 1953, issued Executive Order 10450, which terminated the Loyalty Review Boards set up by President Truman and laid the basis for the current, across-the-board security program.
- Should employees suspected of being "security risks" be suspended from their jobs, with consequent loss of pay, pending a final decision on their cases? Critics say this imposes an unreasonable hardship on employees who subsequently may be cleared. The Administration contends that immediate suspension is required by law, and that it is up to Congress to change the law.
- Do security procedures in general protect the employee's right to "due process," and particularly his right to face his accusers? Critics say "no," while the program's defenders stress the dangers of revealing the identity of FBI informers.

Supreme Court Decision

The Court's June 11 decision came on an appeal by Kendrick M. Cole, an employee of the Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, who was suspended and dismissed in 1953 under terms of the security program. Cole appealed his discharge to the Civil Service Commission "which declined to accept the appeal on the ground that the Veterans' Preference Act, under which petitioner claimed the right of appeal, was inapplicable to such discharge." Cole then went to court, arguing that the President had gone beyond the intent of Congress in extending the 1950 law to all government agencies, and that the Act did not apply to "non-sensitive" jobs in any event.

In its 6-3 decision, the Court, in effect, agreed with Cole's second contention without ruling specifically on his first argument. Concerning Section 22-3 of the 1950 Act (see box), the basis of Executive Order 10450, the Court said: "While the validity of this extension of the Act

Basic Security Law

Although many laws pertain to security matters, authority for the program established under Executive Order 10450 rests primarily on the Act of Aug. 26, 1950 (U.S. Code, Title 5, Sections 22-1 et seq.). Following are its principal provisions:

"Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 652 of this title (relating to removal for cause), or the provisions of any other law, the Secretary of State; Secretary of Commerce; Attorney General; the Secretary of Defense; the Secretary of the Army; the Secretary of the Navy; the Secretary of the Air Force; the Secretary of the Treasury; Atomic Energy Commission; the Chairman, National Security Resources Board; or the Director, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, may, in his absolute discretion and when deemed necessary in the interest of national security, suspend, without pay, any civilian officer or employee" of the foregoing departments and agencies.

"Provided, that to the extent that such agency head determines that the interests of the national security permit, the employee concerned shall be notified of the reasons for his suspension and within 30 days after such notification any such person shall have an opportunity to submit any statements or affidavits to the official designated by the head of the agency concerned to show why he should be reinstated or restored to duty. The agency head concerned may, following such investigation and review as he deems necessary, terminate the employment of such suspended civilian officer or employee whenever he shall determine such termination necessary or advisable in the interest of the national security of the United States, and such determination by the agency head concerned shall be conclusive and final...."

"22-3. The provisions of section 22-1 to 22-3 of this title shall apply to such other departments and agencies of the government as the President may, from time to time, deem necessary in the best interests of the national security...."

depends upon questions which are in many respects common to those determining the validity of the Secretary's exercise of the authority thereby extended to her, we will restrict our consideration to the latter issue and assume, for the purposes of this decision, that the Act has validly been extended to apply to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare."

In the majority's opinion, it was clear that the term "national security" in the 1950 Act was not used "in an all-inclusive sense but was intended to refer only to

the protection of 'sensitive' activities. It follows that an employee can be dismissed 'in the interest of the national security' under the Act only if he occupies a 'sensitive' position...." The President's executive order, on the other hand, "enjoins upon the agency heads the duty of discharging any employee of doubtful loyalty, irrespective of the character of his job and its relationship to the 'national security'.... So the majority concluded:

"From our holdings (1) that not all positions in the government are affected with the 'national security' as that term is used in the 1950 Act and (2) that no determination has been made that petitioner's position was one in which he could adversely affect the 'national security,' it necessarily follows that petitioner's discharge was not authorized by the 1950 Act. In reaching this conclusion, we are not confronted with the problem of reviewing the Secretary's exercise of discretion, since the basis for our decision is simply that the standard prescribed by the executive order and applied by the Secretary is not in conformity with the Act."

In their dissent from the majority's opinion, Justices Clark, Reed and Minton held that Congress had not intended to restrict application of the 1950 Act to 'sensitive' agencies or jobs. "We believe," the minority concluded, "the Court's order has stricken down the most effective weapon against subversive activity available to the government.... The President's standard is 'complete and unswerving loyalty' not only in sensitive places but throughout government. The President requires and every employee should give no less. This is all that the Act and the order require. They should not be subverted by the technical interpretation the majority places on them today."

Reaction to Decision

On June 15, Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. announced that all federal agencies "have been advised that any employee holding a non-sensitive position and presently under suspension in pending civilian employee security proceedings should be restored to duty immediately...in order that the executive branch comply fully with the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of *Cole vs. Young*, decided June 11.... Pending further study of the effect of the opinion upon the federal security program, no removal proceedings should be commenced against any employee in a non-sensitive position under Executive Order 10450." Brownell's order affected 17 non-sensitive employees under suspension.

The Administration never has revealed the number of employees fired under the summary provisions of the 1950 Act, as extended to all agencies by 10450. It has published several lists -- the latest of which covers the period from May 28, 1953, through Sept. 30, 1955 -- showing the number of employees fired "because of security questions falling within the purview of Section 8 (a) of E.O. 10450," and the number who resigned "in cases where the file was known to contain unfavorable information under Section 8 (a)...." The latest list shows a total of 3,685 fired and 5,920 resigned. Of these, 2,023 were fired by and 2,832 resigned from the 11 agencies listed in the 1950 Act. Most of the remaining terminations and resignations occurred in six other agencies, to which the terms of the 1950 Act were extended by 10450. The Departments of Agriculture; Interior; Health, Education, and Welfare; General Services Administration; Post Office and Veter-

Executive Order 10450

This order, issued by President Eisenhower April 27, 1953, superseded Executive Order 9835 of March 21, 1947, under which the Truman Administration had operated the loyalty review program, and extended the provisions of the Act of Aug. 26, 1950 (see preceding page) "to all other departments and agencies of the government." In addition, 10450 made three basic changes:

- Shifted to the suspected employee the entire onus of proving that his employment was "clearly consistent" with security interests.
- Lumped, as criteria for dismissal, treason or other evidence of disloyalty with "any behavior, activities, or associations which tend to show that the individual is not reliable or trustworthy" as well as "any criminal, infamous, dishonest, immoral, or notoriously disgraceful conduct...."
- Made mandatory the permissive powers of the 1950 act to suspend and fire suspected employees, thus:

"Sec. 6. Should there develop at any stage of investigation information indicating that the employment of any officer or employee of the government may not be clearly consistent with the interests of the national security, the head of the department or agency concerned or his representative shall immediately suspend the employment of the person involved if he deems such suspension necessary in the interests of the national security and, following such investigation and review as he deems necessary, the head of the department or agency concerned shall terminate the employment of such suspended officer or employee whenever he shall determine such termination necessary or advisable in the interests of the national security, in accordance with the said Act of August 26, 1950."

ans Administration together accounted for 1,301 firings and 2,708 resignations, according to the list.

The Court decision in the *Cole* case prompted the introduction of five bills in Congress. Four of these would amend the Act of 1950 in such a way as to clarify the President's power to extend the security program to cover all government employees, regardless of position.

HR 11721, by Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), states that all government employees shall be "deemed to be employed in an activity of the government involving national security."

S 4047, by Sens. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.), Edward Martin (R Pa.), Norris Cotton (R N.H.) and William F. Knowland (R Calif.), provides that nothing in the 1950 Act shall be "construed to limit the application" to those "occupying positions deemed to be sensitive."

S 4050, by Sen. James O. Eastland (D Miss.), would make the 1950 Act apply to all jobs "without regard to the classification of such offices or positions as sensitive or nonsensitive."

S 4051, by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), would extend the 1950 Act "to any agency" named by the President.

The fifth bill, HR 11841, introduced by Rep. Edward H. Rees (R Kan.), would revamp the entire security program by recreating a Loyalty Review Board.

206 DISTRICTS HAVE 1,000 STEELWORKERS

Contract negotiations between the United Steelworkers of America (AFL-CIO) and the major steel companies have focused attention on this vital American industry. As part of its continuing study of Congressional district characteristics, Congressional Quarterly has surveyed the areas where steelworkers are concentrated. (For a similar analysis of auto workers' districts, Weekly Report, p. 688)

CQ's study is based on the 1950 census of population, latest complete figures available. Included in this steelworker category were all employees of what the Census Bureau calls the "primary metal industries." About three-quarters of the employees work in blast furnaces, steel mills and iron and steel foundries. The bulk of these persons are in plants organized by the United Steelworkers. The others are engaged in industries connected with copper, lead, zinc and aluminum processing. Many of these plants, too, have Steelworker unions. Generally speaking, this is a steel industry study, but in certain states the majority of the workers may be in other plants. In Connecticut, for example, more than half the employees referred to are engaged in nonferrous metal rolling and drawing, primarily copper and brass.

The survey located 206 districts where more than 1,000 persons were employed in steel and other primary metal industries. The districts are listed in the chart on page 759. Of the 28 districts with the largest number of steelworkers, 11 are in Pennsylvania, seven in Ohio, two each in Illinois and Maryland, and one each in Indiana, Alabama, West Virginia, Michigan, New York and Connecticut.

Political Makeup

The districts are represented in the 84th Congress by 97 Democrats and 109 Republicans. They have been divided into three categories for political analysis in the table below:

Winning Candidate's Share of '54 Vote:	Democrats	Republicans
More than 60%	58	41
55-60%	20	35
Less than 55%	19	33
Total	97	109

The marginal districts -- those in which the winning candidate received less than 55 percent of the vote -- are indicated by an asterisk in the chart on page 759.

Twenty-eight of the 206 districts have more than 10,000 steelworkers. The analysis of their political makeup shows:

Winning Candidate's Share of '54 Vote:	Democrats	Republicans
More than 60%	13	3
55-60%	1	5
Less than 55%	2	4
Total	16	12

The five districts with the largest number of steelworkers elected Democrats in 1954: Indiana 1st, Pennsylvania 30th, Ohio 19th, Pennsylvania 25th and Alabama 9th. Illinois' 4th District, with 22,704 steelworkers, sixth largest total in the country, elected a Republican in 1954.

The most notable fact about the districts with 1,000 or more steelworkers is their relative political stability. Only 15 of the 206 -- 7.3 percent -- switched party representation in 1954. By comparison, 11 of the 117 districts with 1,000 or more auto workers -- 9.4 percent -- switched in 1954. (Weekly Report, p. 688)

Thirteen of the steelworkers' districts switched to the Democratic column in 1954: Delaware at-large; Illinois 3rd and 12th; Michigan 6th and 17th; Missouri 4th; Ohio 9th; Oregon 3rd; Pennsylvania 11th, 19th and 25th; West Virginia 4th; Wisconsin 5th. Two switched to the Republicans: California 6th and Ohio 15th.

The stability is even more apparent if one considers the districts with more than 10,000 steelworkers. Only one of the 28 -- Pennsylvania 25th -- switched in 1954, that one being a gain for the Democrats. By comparison, three of the 15 districts with more than 10,000 auto workers switched in 1954, all to the Democratic column. In 1952, none of the 28 big steel districts wavered in party allegiance.

Balance of Power

Steelworkers may be said to hold a theoretical balance of power in 27 of the marginal districts won with less than 55 percent of the vote in 1954. In these districts, the proportion of steelworkers to the total number of workers was greater than the winning candidate's margin in 1954. The districts are listed in the chart on Page 759.

In 1954, these 27 districts elected eight Democrats and 19 Republicans. Any significant shift of steelworker votes to the Republicans would be felt strongly in three districts: Pennsylvania 25th, West Virginia 4th and West Virginia 1st. The first two switched to the Democrats by narrow margins in 1954; in the last, the incumbent Democrat, Rep. Robert H. Mollohan, is retiring to run for governor.

On the other hand, Democratic gains among steelworkers could be particularly important in six districts: California 6th, which switched to the Republicans in 1954; Connecticut 5th (the metalworkers here are in brass and copper plants, rather than steel); Illinois 4th, the Republican-held district with the largest number of steelworkers; Pennsylvania 8th, where the incumbent Rep. Karl C. King, is retiring; Pennsylvania 22nd and Pennsylvania 24th, where the proportion of steelworkers is, respectively, seven and four times as great as the Republican winners' 1954 margins.

There are, of course, cross-currents at work in these districts. Congressional Quarterly has in previous reports dealt with two other major voting blocs: Negroes and auto workers. In 14 of the 27 districts where steelworkers hold a theoretical balance of power, Negroes

27 Balance of Power Districts

Democrats--8

	City	Incumbent	1954 %	Steelworkers % [†]	Other Groups % [‡]
Ohio 6	Portsmouth	Polk	52.2	4.0	2.6 Negro
Ohio 9	Toledo	Ashley	36.4	3.0	6.7 Negro; 9.1 auto
Pa. 11*	Wilkes-Barre	Flood	50.9	1.2	
Pa. 19*	York, Carlisle	Quigley	51.0	1.8	1.7 Negro
Pa. 25*	New Castle	Clark	53.5	26.0	
W. Va. 1	Wheeling	Mollohan**	52.7	15.0	3.2 Negro
W. Va. 4*	Huntington	Burnside	50.2	2.8	1.8 Negro
Wis. 5*	Milwaukee	Reuss	52.2	2.2	4.9 Negro; 4.1 auto

Republicans--19

	City	Incumbent	1954 %	Steelworkers % [†]	Other Groups % [‡]
Cal. 6*	Richmond	Baldwin	50.9	3.5	7.1 Negro; 1.1 auto
Colo. 3	Pueblo	Chenoweth	53.0	6.4	
Conn. 3	New Haven	Cretella	52.7	3.2	3.1 Negro
Conn. 5	Waterbury	Patterson	52.8	14.1	
Conn. A-L	--	Sadlak	50.7	3.8	2.7 Negro
Ill. 4	Chicago	McVey	52.1	13.1	6.2 Negro
Ill. 11	Chicago	Sheehan	50.9	1.5	
Ind. 3	South Bend	Crumpacker**	50.4	1.2	3.1 Negro; 14.7 auto
Ind. 5	Anderson	Beamer	53.1	4.7	
Ind. 6	Terre Haute	Harden	52.5	2.5	
Ind. 9	Columbus	Wilson	51.7	2.5	
Ky. 3	Louisville	Robison	50.2	1.1	12.9 Negro; 1.2 auto
Mich. 7	Port Huron	Wolcott**	52.8	3.8	16.8 auto
Mont. 2	Great Falls	Fjare	50.6	1.4	
Ohio 3	Dayton	Schenk	52.6	4.4	8.2 Negro; 4.3 auto
Pa. 6	Philadelphia	Scott	50.6	1.3	4.0 Negro; .9 auto
Pa. 8	Allentown	King**	51.2	6.1	2.6 auto
Pa. 22	Johnstown	Saylor	51.9	14.7	
Pa. 24	Erie	Kearns	52.0	8.1	

* Switched in 1954.

** Not seeking re-election

[†] Percentage of all workers employed in basic metal industries.[‡] Districts in which other groups hold theoretical balance of power. Percentage of all persons who are Negro and percentage of all workers employed in auto industry. (Weekly Report, p. 492, 688)

also do. Six of the 14 districts elected Democrats in 1954; eight elected Republicans. (Weekly Report, p. 492) In nine of the 27 districts, auto workers hold a theoretical balance of power. Two elected Democrats in 1954; seven elected Republicans. (Weekly Report, p. 688) Seven districts were so closely contested in 1954 that bloc voting by either steelworkers, auto workers or Negroes could have thrown the election to the other party.

The Prosperity Issue

One basis for Republican hopes in the steelworkers' districts is the general record of prosperity in the industry during the past three years. The table below, derived from American Iron and Steel Institute and Bureau of Labor Statistics data, shows the trend in employment, hours and wages in the steel industry. The figures refer to wage employees in blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills.

STEELWORKERS' EARNINGS

Year	Average Number Of Employees	Average Hours A Week	Hourly Pay	Weekly Pay
1952	519,265	35.8	\$1.99	\$71.24
1953	544,325	39.4	2.16	85.10
1954	478,030	36.1	2.20	79.42
1955	519,145	39.2	2.38	93.30

Figures for the first four months of 1956 indicate the number of workers, the average hours worked and the average hourly pay were all above the marks reached in 1955. Industry sources expect little slowdown in the pace of steel manufacturing during the balance of 1956.

Along with this general picture of prosperity has gone a record of almost unbroken labor-management peace. Except for a 12-hour walkout in 1955, there has been no major strike in the steel industry since 1952. By contrast, there was a 42-day walkout in 1949 and a 53-day strike in 1952.

Congressional Districts Having at Least 1,000 Steelworkers

Congressional districts that had more than 1,000 persons employed in basic metal industries, according to the 1950 census.

Asterisk indicates the district is politically marginal, i.e., the winning candidate in 1954 received less than 55 percent of the vote.

ALABAMA			INDIANA		
9 Huddleston D	28,704		4 Adair R	3,111	
8 Jones D	3,463		5 Beamer R*	7,234	
5 Rains D	6,549		11 Brownson R*	4,093	
4 Roberts D	4,844		3 Crumpacker R*	1,933	
6 Selden D	1,770		2 Halleck R	4,943	
ARIZONA			6 Harden R*	2,674	
1 Rhodes R*	1,423		10 Harvey R	2,607	
2 Udall D	2,445		1 Madden D	50,385	
CALIFORNIA			9 Wilson R*	2,220	
7 Allen R*	1,436		IOWA		
6 Baldwin R*	4,562		1 Schwengel R	2,821	
8 Miller D	2,104		KENTUCKY		
5 Shelley D	1,345		3 Robson R*	2,102	
27 Sheppard D	4,224		5 Spence D	5,337	
9 Younger R*	1,371		MARYLAND		
23 Doyle D	4,399		2 Devereux R	11,737	
25 Hillings R	1,546		4 Fallon D	5,066	
19 Holifield D	2,905		7 Friedel D*	4,031	
17 King D	2,336		3 Garmatz D	10,493	
26 Roosevelt D	2,016		MASSACHUSETTS		
COLORADO			2 Boland D	2,076	
3 Chenoweth R	7,021		4 Donohue D	6,867	
1 Rogers D	1,521		1 Heselton R	1,335	
CONNECTICUT			14 Martin R	1,173	
3 Cretella R*	4,784		9 Nicholson R	1,280	
1 Dodd D	2,443		3 Philbin D	2,219	
4 Morano R	7,022		MICHIGAN		
5 Patterson R*	16,222		8 Bentley R	6,809	
AL Sadlak R*	31,122		10 Cederberg R	1,782	
DELAWARE			18 Dondero R*	2,704	
AL McDowell D*	1,783		5 Ford R	1,862	
GEORGIA			6 Hayworth D*	1,620	
5 Davis D	2,482		4 Hoffman R	3,073	
IDAHO			3 Johansen R	2,283	
1 Pfost D*	1,662		2 Meader R	2,090	
ILLINOIS			9 Thompson R	4,286	
16 Allen R	4,737		7 Wolcott R*	5,400	
17 Arends R	1,721		13 Digs D	2,935	
19 Chipfield R	1,615		15 Dingell D	3,507	
15 Mason F	5,562		17 Griffiths D*	2,038	
24 Price D	10,782		16 Lesinski D	14,065	
14 Vacancy	3,292		1 Machrowicz D	4,122	
22 Springer R	1,412		14 Rabaut D	2,827	
18 Velde R	2,883		MINNESOTA		
7 Bowler D	4,864		8 Blatnik D	3,709	
12 Boyle D*	1,156		4 McCarthy D	1,020	
13 Church R	4,191		3 Wier D	1,070	
1 Dawson D	7,051		MISSOURI		
8 Gordon D	2,178		5 Bolling D	2,816	
10 Hoffman R	3,007		4 Christopher D*	2,169	
5 Kluczynski D	4,129		2 Curtis R*	2,469	
4 McVey R*	22,704		1 Karsten D	2,747	
3 Murray D*	4,677		3 Sullivan D	3,993	
6 O'Brien D	3,079		MONTANA		
2 O'Hara D	9,258		2 Fjare R*	1,812	
11 Sheehan R*	2,108		1 Metcalf D	3,752	
9 Yates D	1,757		NEW JERSEY		
			11 Addonizio D	2,109	
			3 Auchincloss R	1,180	
			8 Canfield R*	1,328	
			5 Frelinghuysen R	5,189	
			12 Kean R*	2,106	
			9 Osmer R	1,928	
			10 Rodino D	2,313	
			13 Sieminski D	2,301	
			4 Thompson D	6,723	
			14 Tumulty D	1,073	
			7 Widnall R	2,208	
			6 Williams D	3,885	
			1 Wolverton R*	1,233	
			NEW MEXICO		
			AL Dempsey D	1,026	
			AL Fernandez D	1,026	
			NEW YORK		
			37 Cole R	1,544	
			27 Gwinn R	1,917	
			33 Kilburn R	4,685	
			40 Miller R	9,021	
			30 O'Brien D	1,771	
			39 Ostertag R	1,477	
			42 Pillion R	17,064	
			41 Radwan R	8,748	
			43 Reed R	2,710	
			35 Riehlman R	4,762	
			36 Taber R	1,444	
			34 Williams R	5,760	
			8 Anfuso D	1,405	
			7 Delaney D	1,022	
			NORTH CAROLINA		
			9 Alexander D*	1,022	
			OHIO		
			9 Ashley D*	4,694	
			14 Ayres R*	2,342	
			13 Baumhart R	15,404	
			8 Betts R	2,121	
			22 Bolton, F.P. R	5,070	
			11 Bolton, O.P. R	13,700	
			16 Bow R	20,830	
			7 Brown R	1,825	
			5 Clevenger R	1,559	
			20 Feighan D	11,837	
			18 Hays D	18,716	
			15 Henderson R*	1,062	
			2 Hess R	2,593	
			10 Jenkins R	2,177	
			19 Kirwan D	36,829	
			4 McCulloch R	1,683	
			17 McGregor R	3,291	
			23 Minshall R	4,110	
			6 Polk D*	4,168	
			3 Schenck R*	9,655	
			1 Scherer R	1,614	
			21 Vanik D	17,909	
			12 Vorys R	2,594	
			OKLAHOMA		
			1 Belcher R	2,268	
			2 Edmondson D	1,695	
			OREGON		
			3 Green D*	2,720	
			PENNSYLVANIA		
			30 Holland D	43,078	
			17 Bush R	2,125	
			25 Clark D*	34,902	
			29 Corbett R	17,302	
			9 Dague R	7,623	
			28 Eberharter D	12,413	
			12 Fenton R	1,531	
			11 Flood D*	1,611	
			27 Fulton R	20,537	
			23 Gavin R	1,412	
			7 James R	3,592	
			24 Kearns R*	12,394	
			21 Kelley D	18,203	
			8 King R*	8,712	
			13 McConnell R	6,974	
			26 Morgan D	13,846	
			16 Mumma R	10,443	
			19 Quigley D*	2,453	
			14 Rhodes D	7,469	
			22 Saylor R*	17,137	
			18 Simpson R	3,084	
			20 Van Zandt R	1,481	
			15 Walter D	16,676	
			3 Byrne D	1,849	
			4 Chudoff D	2,259	
			5 Green D*	2,732	
			6 Scott R*	1,843	
			RHODE ISLAND		
			2 Fogarty D	2,356	
			1 Forand D	2,168	
			TENNESSEE		
			2 Baker R	7,294	
			3 Frazier D	3,494	
			TEXAS		
			2 Brooks D	1,464	
			AL Dies D	15,911	
			18 Rogers D	1,031	
			16 Rutherford D	1,315	
			8 Thomas D	5,131	
			9 Thompson D	1,772	
			UTAH		
			2 Dawson R	8,338	
			VIRGINIA		
			6 Poff R	1,669	
			WASHINGTON		
			5 Horan R	2,934	
			3 Mack R	1,542	
			AL Magnuson D	9,465	
			1 Pelly R*	1,833	
			6 Tollefson R	2,813	
			WEST VIRGINIA		
			3 Bailey D	1,742	
			4 Burnside D*	2,970	
			1 Mollohan D*	14,898	
			WISCONSIN		
			8 Byrnes R	1,065	
			2 Davis R*	2,378	
			5 Reuss D*	4,175	
			1 Smith R*	4,320	
			6 Van Pelt R	2,112	
			4 Zablocki D	7,322	

MISSING CAMPAIGN RECORDS

The controversy over the destruction of campaign financing reports filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives was reopened June 25 when the Department of Justice announced it had been unable to learn if the records, needed for two investigations, were in existence.

In letters to Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn (D Texas), the Department said answers to its inquiries from Clerk of the House Ralph R. Roberts "have been quite inconclusive."

Roberts told CQ last Feb. 29 he had ordered the campaign financing reports for 1950 through 1952 burned in the Capitol incinerator "because I didn't have room for them and I figured they had served their usefulness." (Weekly Report, p. 251)

The Corrupt Practices Act, which requires political committees and candidates for the House to file reports of their expenditures and contributions, also requires the records to be kept by the Clerk for two years. The Justice Department maintained the law required the records to be transferred to the National Archives after the two-year period had elapsed, but Roberts denied this.

The Department said it needed the reports filed by the Democratic and Republican National Committees for income tax and corrupt practices investigations being conducted by its own agents and a federal grand jury in St. Louis, Mo.

Spokesmen for the two parties said they had copies of the missing reports in their own files. Roberts June 26 said he believed Justice Department agents had checked the missing reports before their destruction. He accused the Department of seeking political advantage rather than information and said the incident was intended as retaliation for Congressional criticism of executive branch secrecy.

Capitol Briefs

RUSSIA SEEN WEAKENED

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles June 27 said Russian control of Communist parties outside the Soviet Union has been greatly weakened since the downgrading of Stalin. Dulles said there was "grave dissatisfaction" within the Soviet Communist party, and outside Russia, with the Khrushchev-Bulganin regime. He said the dissatisfaction created new problems for the West.

LEHMAN RECEIVES APOLOGY

Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) June 26 received apologies from the Defense Department for the search of his office June 20 by two of the Department's security agents. Mansfield T. Sprague, general counsel of the Department, delivered a letter of apology which said the search had resulted in "the invasion of your privacy." The search occurred in a refrigerator closet in Lehman's office. The closet is next to a hearing room where

secret information about the Air Force was being given to the Senate Armed Forces' Air Force Subcommittee. (Weekly Report, p. 742)

SOCIAL SECURITY RULING

Referee Peter J. Hoegen of the Social Security Administration June 22 ruled employment by the Communist party in the United States is covered by the Social Security Act. His decision reversed a ruling by the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance in 1955 which held the party was an arm of a foreign government. Hoegen said the sole question was whether an actual employee-employer relationship existed between the wage earners involved and the Soviet Union. The persons involved were members of the party in New York.

RAYBURN ANGERED

House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) June 25 said House members have been putting editorials "highly critical" of Members of the Senate in the Congressional Record. He told the House it was against the rules to criticize in the House a member of the Senate. "I am not going to tolerate it any more," he added.

TRUMAN ON PRESIDENCY

Former President Harry S. Truman June 25 in London said the American Presidency is a "man-killing job that needs younger and stronger men." Mr. Truman said it was up to President Eisenhower to decide whether he could serve another term.

RED CHINESE MEETING REJECTED

The State Department June 12 rejected a Red Chinese proposal for a prompt meeting of foreign ministers of the two countries. Red China was accused of refusing to make a "meaningful renunciation of force" in the dispute over Taiwan (Formosa). The statement was issued after Communist China disclosed it had requested such a meeting about a month ago. The proposal was made at Geneva where United States and Communist China ambassadors have been meeting intermittently since Aug. 1, 1955. The Department said it also was continuing to press for the release of 13 Americans still imprisoned in China.

Confirmations

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Arthur Kline of Cheyenne, Wyo., a Republican, as member of the Federal Power Commission; June 14.

Garrison Norton of the District of Columbia, a Republican, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air; June 22.

T. A. M. Craven of Langley, Va., a Democrat, as member of the Federal Communications Commission; June 22.

James Cunningham Sargent of New York City, a Republican, as member of the Securities and Exchange Commission; June 25.

FOREIGN TRADE

The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. June 22 said its members in a nationwide referendum failed to approve a policy proposal calling for United States participation in the Organization for Trade Cooperation (OTC). The Chamber said the vote was 1,376 to 1,200 in favor of the proposal -- 336 votes short of the two-thirds majority needed.

The Chamber, at its annual meeting in Washington May 2, returned for a national referendum the question of multilateral trade agreements and recommendations on U.S. entry in OTC. (Weekly Report, p. 553)

The House Ways and Means Committee March 26 ordered reported, by a vote of 17-7, HR 5550, a bill to authorize U.S. membership in OTC. (Weekly Report, p. 372)

Rep. Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) June 19 said a recent published report that opponents of multilateral trade were dissuading local Chamber members from using the referendum "sounds a warning that what big business tells Congressional committees must be taken with a grain of salt."

The Committee for a National Trade Policy Inc., a leading proponent of OTC, June 22 said "we are encouraged to know that the majority of the members of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce who voted in the recent referendum were in favor of the policy proposed." (Weekly Report, p. 245)

JAPANESE TEXTILES

The National Assn. of Blouse Manufacturers June 22 withdrew an application for import quotas on Japanese-made blouses. The action followed a recent announcement in Tokyo that Japan would limit exports of cotton blouses to the United States to 1.5 million dozen in the year beginning April, 1956. This figure compares with exports to the United States last year of more than four million dozen.

B.H. Lerner, executive director of the Association, wrote the Tariff Commission that "our board is inclined to the opinion that importation of cotton blouses may not cause...the degree of serious injury complained of in our application." He said "we believe that trade with Japan can be further increased through diversification of products rather than concentration of the needles trades on a single industry."

F.E. Grier, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, June 23 said the "supreme challenge" before the textile industry is the question of cloth and apparel imports. He said confidence in the textile business "will be lacking as long as the federal government fails to take positive action to control ever-increasing imports of textiles from Japan and other low-wage countries." (Weekly Report, p. 739)

The Tariff Commission June 26 said two applications for import quotas on Japanese textile goods were still pending. Hearings will be held on pillow cases Sept. 11 and on gingham Oct. 23.

HELL'S CANYON

The National Hell's Canyon Assn. June 20 asked for a court order holding up construction of a low private dam on the Snake River. The Association, supporters of a high federal Hell's Canyon dam, told the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington that actual construction would "present the court with a fait accompli," since it was considering an appeal of the Federal Power Commission authorization for the dam.

The FPC Nov. 3, 1955, authorized the Idaho Power Co. to build two of three proposed low private dams. (Weekly Report, p. 53) The Commission June 14 approved the issuance of unsecured promissory notes amounting to \$20 million for interim financing of the project.

The group said construction of the dam would prejudice Congressional consideration of federal high dam proposals now pending. A bill authorizing construction of the high dam was reported by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee June 26. (Weekly Report, p. 777)

The Council of State Chambers of Commerce June 24 said politics was providing the impetus in Congress for the proposed federal Hell's Canyon dam. The Council said the FPC had made it clear that the power needs of the Pacific Northwest "will be served sooner and just as well by the company's plan as by the proposed federal project."

The federal dam would cost the government \$500 million to construct, the group said, while the lower dams would "help finance the government to the tune of almost \$10 million a year in taxes."

TAXATION

The Tax Foundation Inc. June 25 said United States excise taxes should be broadened to produce up to 25 percent of all government funds to ease income taxes. The group said excise taxes currently provide about 14 percent of all government revenue. It said a greater reliance on excise taxes "would mean little change in the distribution of the total federal tax burden, while it would diversify federal revenue sources, increase the stability of total federal revenues, and reduce the distorting effects of the present tax system on economic activity."

ALASKA-HAWAII STATEHOOD

Gregg M. Sinclair, chairman of the Citizens Advisory Committee for Hawaiian Statehood, June 21 said he would give full support to Alaska's plan to gain statehood through the Tennessee Plan.

The Tennessee Plan for obtaining statehood would elect two "Senators" and a "Representative" and send them to Washington to press for admittance as a state. Tennessee and six other states were admitted to the union under this plan. (Weekly Report, p. 566)

Sinclair said expenses of the "Senators" and "Representatives" were expected to be considerable. He said his Hawaiian committee would attempt to give financial aid, adding "anything that will serve to bring statehood to Alaska will also benefit Hawaii's own cause."

In This Section.....

- Vast Highway Program Goes to President
- Senate Boosts Funds for Aircraft Purchase
- Debate, Voting Begins on Foreign Aid
- House Approves Amended Vets' Pension Bill
- Conferees' Report on Water Pollution Approved

HIGHWAY LEGISLATION

Congress June 26 completed action on HR 10660, the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 and Highway Revenue Act of 1956. The bill authorized the biggest road-building program in United States history -- more than \$30 billion in federal-state funds for the 13-year program. It also provided for new taxes, scheduled to yield an estimated \$14.8 billion over a 16-year period. The House agreed to the conference report by voice vote, and the Senate approved it by an 89-1 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 774)

BACKGROUND -- HR 10660 was passed by the House April 27, and the Senate May 29. The conference report (H Rept. 2436) was filed June 25. (Weekly Report, p. 732)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 (Title I of HR 10660):

PRIMARY, SECONDARY ROADS

Authorized appropriations of an additional \$125 million for fiscal 1957, \$850 million for fiscal 1958 and \$875 million for fiscal 1959 to be matched equally by the states and distributed as follows: 45 percent for projects on the federal-aid primary system, 30 percent for projects on the secondary system and 25 percent for approved urban extensions of these systems.

Apportioned the money to states according to the following formula: one-third in the ratio of a state's area to total U.S. area; one third in the ratio of a state's rural population to total U.S. rural population as shown by the 1940 census; and one-third in the ratio of the mileage of a state's rural delivery and star routes to total such mileage in the U.S.

Provided that sums given any state would be available for expenditure in that state for two years after the end of the fiscal year for which they were authorized, but then would lapse.

Permitted the states, if the governor, state highway department and U.S. Secretary of Commerce approved, to shift 20 percent of each of their federal-aid primary, secondary and primary-urban funds to one of the other funds.

Included Alaska in the federal-aid primary, secondary and urban systems, but provided that only one-third of its area should be considered in apportioning funds.

FEDERAL ROADS

Authorized appropriation of \$30 million for forest highways and \$27 million for forest development trails and roads for each fiscal year, 1958-59.

Authorized \$16 million for each fiscal year 1958-59 for construction and improvement of roads and trails in national parks.

Authorized \$16 million for each fiscal year 1958-59 for U.S. parkways.

Authorized \$12 million for each fiscal year 1958-59 for highway construction and improvement within Indian reservations.

Authorized an additional \$2 million for fiscal 1957 and \$2 million for each fiscal year 1958-59 for completing sections of federal-aid highways lying entirely within the public domain.

INTERSTATE SYSTEM

Authorized the following additional amounts for construction and improvement of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways: \$1 billion for fiscal 1957; \$1.7 billion for fiscal 1958; \$2 billion for fiscal 1959; \$2.2 billion for each fiscal year 1960-67; \$1.5 billion for fiscal 1968; and \$1.025 billion for fiscal 1969.

Apportioned one-half the funds for interstate highways during the first three years in the ratio of a state's population to total U.S. population, but provided no state would receive less than .75 percent of the total interstate appropriation; the other half would be apportioned according to the formula for distribution of federal-aid primary funds. (This works out to apportionment based two-thirds on population, one-sixth on mileage and one-sixth on area.)

Provided that apportionment in subsequent years would be based on revised estimates of costs by the Secretary of Commerce, subject to Congressional approval.

Authorized the government to pay 90 percent of the total cost of interstate highways; in addition it would pay part of the remaining 10 percent in any state containing unreserved lands and nontaxable Indian lands, up to a total of 95 percent.

Provided that sums given any state would be available for expenditure in that state for two years after the end of the fiscal year for which they were authorized, but then would lapse.

Authorized the Secretary of Commerce to reimburse states for construction by them in advance of apportionment, provided construction plans had been approved by him.

Permitted the Secretary to advance funds to the states to provide a revolving fund with which to pay construction contractors as work progressed.

Prescribed construction standards and maximum weights and dimensions of vehicles used on the Interstate System.

Increased total mileage of the Interstate System from 40,000 to 41,000 miles, but provided that the increased mileage should not be considered in computing cost estimates.

Permitted the Secretary of Commerce to acquire lands -- including control of access from adjoining lands -- required for construction of projects in the National System of Interstate Highways, with 10 percent of the costs of acquiring the land to be paid from state highway funds.

Permitted reimbursement to states for cost of relocating utility facilities when such relocation was made necessary by construction of the Interstate System.

Barred states from permitting construction of service stations or other commercial establishments on rights-of-way of the Interstate System.

Authorized inclusion of toll roads, bridges and tunnels within the Interstate System.

Provided that the Secretary of Labor, in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act and after consultation with state highway departments, should determine locally prevailing rate of wages to be paid workers employed on construction of the Interstate System.

Directed the Secretary of Commerce to make a study of highway safety and report to Congress by March 1, 1959.

Increased from \$10 million to \$30 million the emergency fund for repair and reconstruction of roads and bridges damaged by natural disasters.

FINANCING PROVISIONS

The Highway Revenue Act (Title II of HR 10660): Increased gasoline, diesel and fuel taxes from 2 cents to 3 cents a gallon for vehicles registered for highway use.

Excluded local transit vehicles from the increased fuel taxes.

Increased tire taxes from 5 cents to 8 cents a pound and imposed a new 3-cent tax on camelback.

Raised the manufacturers' tax on trucks, buses and truck trailers from 8 percent to 10 percent.

Imposed a tax of \$1.50 a thousand pounds on trucks and buses weighing more than 26,000 pounds, but excluded local transit vehicles.

Taxed the stock of highway vehicles, fuel and tires in the hands of dealers.

Set up a Highway Trust Fund into which taxes imposed under the Act would be paid and from which federal-aid grants would be made to the states.

Required the Secretary of Commerce to reduce funds apportioned to the states if the Secretary of the Treasury determined that payment of the full apportionment would cause a deficit in the Trust Fund.

Made the tax provisions effective through fiscal 1972.

HOUSE ACTION

The House June 26 agreed to the conference report by voice vote.

DEBATE -- Thomas A. Jenkins (R Ohio) -- "This was a hard, colossal job that the Congress undertook, but the Members of Congress, always feeling a sense of responsibility to do what the people want done, took up the task of drawing legislation.... I hope that future generations will rise up and call us blessed for having given to the country a fine piece of legislation."

Charles A. Vanik (D Ohio) -- "It is indeed regrettable that initial allocation among the states for the Interstate System will be under the Senate formula.... To allocate construction on any other basis than need is unwise and shortsighted."

SENATE ACTION

The Senate June 26 agreed to the conference report by an 89-1 roll-call vote. Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.) was the lone dissenter. (For voting, see chart p. 774)

State Shares in Roads Aid

(In Millions of Dollars)

	Primary Highway System	Secondary or feeder roads	Urban High- ways	Inter- state System	TOTAL
Ala.	\$ 17.4	\$ 13.5	\$ 6.1	\$ 95.4	\$ 132.4
Ariz.	12.1	8.3	1.8	53.9	76.1
Ark.	13.7	11.2	2.6	68.3	95.8
Calif.	38.5	19.6	41.4	268.0	367.5
Colo.	15.2	10.1	3.9	64.2	93.4
Conn.	5.5	2.8	9.0	45.3	62.6
Del.	4.2	2.8	1.0	29.4	37.4
Fla.	13.4	8.7	8.4	79.9	110.4
Ga.	20.3	15.6	6.7	109.5	152.1
Idaho	10.1	7.2	.9	47.5	65.7
Ill.	32.4	17.6	32.6	221.6	304.2
Ind.	19.6	13.5	11.1	114.3	158.5
Iowa	19.9	14.6	5.5	95.9	135.9
Kan.	19.6	13.7	4.4	85.3	123.0
Ky.	15.4	12.9	4.8	88.2	121.3
La.	13.1	9.5	6.8	77.6	107.0
Maine	7.0	4.9	1.9	37.8	51.6
Md.	7.6	4.6	7.8	56.4	76.4
Mass.	10.9	4.1	19.4	100.3	134.7
Mich.	26.1	15.9	21.7	169.0	232.7
Minn.	21.4	15.0	7.6	105.9	149.9
Miss.	14.6	12.2	2.6	74.6	104.0
Mo.	23.9	16.1	11.5	127.3	178.8
Mont.	16.7	11.6	1.1	67.5	96.9
Neb.	16.4	11.6	2.8	67.4	98.2
Nev.	10.5	7.0	.4	49.1	67.0
N.H.	4.2	2.8	1.4	29.4	37.8
N.J.	11.1	3.8	20.4	102.9	138.2
N.M.	13.2	9.1	1.5	57.0	80.8
N.Y.	39.9	16.0	62.2	333.2	451.3
N.C.	20.7	17.8	6.0	119.8	164.3
N.D.	11.8	8.5	.9	52.1	73.3
Ohio	29.3	17.8	26.9	201.2	275.2
Okla.	17.6	12.6	5.0	84.1	119.3
Ore.	13.9	9.8	3.7	63.9	91.3
Pa.	33.9	20.2	35.3	251.9	341.3
R.I.	4.2	2.8	3.3	29.4	39.7
S.C.	11.1	9.2	3.2	63.2	86.7
S.D.	12.4	8.9	.9	54.5	76.7
Tenn.	18.0	14.1	6.7	100.6	139.4
Texas	53.5	35.9	22.3	270.1	381.8
Utah	9.4	6.3	1.9	45.8	63.4
Vt.	4.2	2.8	.6	29.4	37.0
Va.	16.1	12.4	7.2	95.1	130.8
Wash.	13.8	9.2	7.0	75.5	105.5
W.Va.	9.1	8.0	3.0	56.0	76.1
Wis.	19.5	13.6	9.1	107.0	149.2
Wyo.	10.4	7.1	.4	48.9	66.8
Hawaii	4.2	2.8	1.5	8.5
D.C.	4.2	2.8	4.1	29.4	40.5
P.R.	4.4	4.6	4.0	13.0
Alaska	16.9	11.5	.2	28.6

TOTAL \$832.5 \$555.0 \$462.5 \$4,700.0 \$6,550.0

DEBATE -- Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) -- "The conference agreement provides for a total additional amount of \$24.825 billion for the Interstate System over a 13-year period -- fiscal years 1957 through 1969 -- and an additional amount of \$1.85 billion for fiscal years 1957, 1958 and 1959, for the primary, secondary and urban systems. Under the present law the authorizations are \$700 million annually for the regular systems and \$175 million annually for the Interstate System."

Long -- "It is my judgment that the highway users are already paying more than enough taxes for all the roads which the federal government expects to assist in building and for all the roads authorized by the proposed legislation.... I should be glad to vote for a highway bill (that did not) shift the burden to the highway users, in order to afford tax relief for persons who are better able to pay."

D.C. DAYLIGHT TIME

The House June 25 passed, by a roll-call vote of 199-120, a bill (S 3295) to extend daylight-saving time in the District of Columbia to the last Sunday in October. The action sent the bill to the White House. (For voting, see chart, p. 772).

BACKGROUND -- The bill was reported (S Rept 1792) by the Senate District of Columbia Committee April 23, passed by voice vote of the Senate April 26. The House District of Columbia Committee, after hearings, reported the bill (H Rept 2435) June 25. The report said the extension was necessary to bring D.C. "in line with a number of large cities...(to)...eliminate confusion as to transportation, radio and television schedules and programs."

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, S 3295 amended Public Law 22, 83rd Congress, (1953 Almanac, p. 308) to:

Authorize the D.C. Board of Commissioners to extend D.C. daylight-saving time from the last Sunday in September to the last Sunday in October.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Paul C. Jones (D Mo.) -- Suspend daylight-saving time during such time as Congress is in session; June 25. Standing vote, 27-49.

DEBATE -- June 25 -- Jones -- Daylight-saving time is "asinine...is just confusion all the way through.... The people who have farms...would not stand for any such thing as this."

Oren Harris (D Ark.) -- Other major eastern cities extended daylight-saving time a month. "The people of the District...testified...that because of the hour's difference that month...it created a very difficult situation here...particularly...regarding transportation and communication."

DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate June 26 passed and sent to conference, by a roll-call vote of 88-0, a bill (HR 10986) to appropriate \$34,783,734,000 for the Department of Defense for fiscal 1957. Passage came after five days of debate on whether President Eisenhower's \$15.7 billion Air Force budget was adequate to meet the threat of growing Soviet air power. The Senate rejected the President's judgment of airpower needs by adopting a series of Democratic-backed committee amendments to boost Air Force funds to \$16.6 billion -- an increase of \$912,625,000.

The largest item in the stepped-up Air Force budget was an increase of \$800 million recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee to increase production of heavy bombers. The Senate accepted it June 26 by a roll-call vote of 48-40. (For voting, see chart, p. 774) All other committee amendments were accepted by voice votes June 25 and 26. One amendment recommended by the Committee -- to grant \$200 million to the Air Force for construction of bases -- was withdrawn June 26 on the assumption that the funds would be included in a subsequent military construction bill.

Prior to passage, the Senate June 26 rejected, by a roll-call vote of 42-47, a compromise amendment offered by Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) to cut \$460 million from the proposed increase in Air Force funds.

The differences between amounts voted by the Senate for the Air Force, as compared with the President's budget estimates and the funds voted by the House, are shown below, in millions of dollars:

	President	House	Senate
Aircraft procurement	\$ 6,049	\$ 6,049	\$ 6,849*
Other procurement	1,177	1,100	1,177
Research, development	610	610	710
Operation, maintenance	3,786	3,684	3,780*
Military personnel	3,727	3,718	3,745
Reserve personnel	59	59	59
Air National Guard	259	259	259
TOTAL	\$15,667	\$15,479	\$16,579

*Bridges amendment proposed \$450 million less for aircraft procurement and \$10 million less for operation and maintenance.

The Senate-approved total for all branches of the Defense Department represented an increase of \$1,148,-668,000 over the amount voted by the House and a net increase of \$635,884,000 over the President's budget estimates. The difference between the Air Force increase and the net increase resulted from Senate cuts in budget estimates for the Army, the Navy and Interservice Activities.

BACKGROUND -- The House passed the defense funds bill May 10, voting a total of \$33,635,066,000. (Weekly Report, p. 542) The Senate Appropriations Committee reported the measure, with amendments, June 18 and Senate debate began June 19. (Weekly Report, p. 734)

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds appropriated in HR 10986, as passed by the Senate and sent to conference:

Office of the Secretary of Defense	\$ 14,950,000
Interservice Activities	643,875,000

ARMY

Military personnel	\$ 3,566,704,000
Maintenance and operations	2,967,057,000
Military construction, Army	
Reserve Forces	60,000,000
Reserve personnel	215,000,000
Army National Guard	321,492,000
Research and development	410,000,000

National Board for the Pro- motion of Rifle Practice	\$ 534,000
Alaska Communication System	5,000,000
Subtotal, Army	\$ 7,545,787,000

NAVY

Military personnel, Navy	\$ 2,478,316,000
Reserve personnel, Navy	95,000,000
Navy personnel, general expenses	83,980,000
Military personnel, Marine Corps	647,100,000
Reserve personnel, Marine Corps	26,800,000
Marine Corps procurement	164,000,000
Marine Corps troops, facilities	171,820,000
Aircraft, related procurement	1,732,900,000
Aircraft and facilities	810,772,000
Shipbuilding and conversion	1,479,700,000
Ships and facilities	766,040,000
Procurement of ordnance and ammunition	294,000,000
Ordnance and facilities	163,680,000
Medical care	61,323,000
Civil engineering	129,600,000
Military construction, Naval Reserve Forces	9,704,000
Research and development	492,000,000
Service-wide supply and finance	289,644,000
Service-wide operations	102,435,000
Naval petroleum reserves	1,183,000
Subtotal, Navy	\$ 9,999,997,000

AIR FORCE

Aircraft, related procurement	\$ 6,848,500,000
Procurement other than aircraft	1,177,000,000
Research and development	710,000,000
Operation and maintenance	3,780,185,000
Military personnel	3,745,440,000
Reserve personnel	59,300,000
Air National Guard	258,700,000
Subtotal, Air Force	\$16,579,125,000
TOTAL	\$34,783,734,000

In addition to appropriating funds, the bill:

Contained a "Buy American" provision that barred, with certain exceptions, the use of Defense Department funds to procure any food, clothing, cotton, spun silk yarn for cartridge cloth, or wool not grown, produced or reprocessed in the U.S.

Limited the average costs of schooling for military dependents to \$245 a pupil a year.

Limited to \$53,500,000 expenditures for preparation for sale and salvage of scrap and surplus materials.

Permitted the Defense Department to use foreign currencies, real property, services and commodities from foreign countries under mutual defense agreements or occupational arrangements.

Specified that appropriations for major procurement of aircraft and missiles would be available for expenses of development.

Authorized \$40 million from the Navy Industrial Fund and \$110 million from the Army Industrial Fund to be transferred to the Air Force Industrial Fund.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Styles Bridges (R N.H.), two amendments considered en bloc. Appropriate \$6,398,500,000 -- in lieu of Committee-recommended \$6,848,500,000 -- for Air Force procurement of aircraft; appropriate \$3,770,185,000 -- in lieu of Committee-recommended \$3,780,185,000 -- for Air Force operation and maintenance; June 26. Roll call, 42-47.

DEBATE -- June 22 -- Democrats criticized Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson for his use of the word "phony" in a June 21 comment on Senate efforts to increase Air Force funds. Several Democrats called for Wilson's ouster from the Cabinet. No Republican came strongly to Wilson's defense.

Note: Following Senate comments on his remark, Wilson June 22 said he didn't "quite want to accuse any particular person of putting on a phony performance.... If I'd thought more about it, I probably would not have used the word." Wilson said the "phony" expression was meant to label the effort to increase the Air Force budget as "unnecessary" and unable to stand "analysis."

June 25 -- Controversy over whether Air Force funds should be increased, and by how much, continued.

Allen J. Ellender Sr. (D La.) -- Opposed any increase. "I am willing to trust the judgment of our Joint Chiefs of Staff.... They have at hand facts which we do not have."

Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- Supported the Bridges amendment. The Administration's Air Force budget was "austere," and "the funds available for aircraft production must be figured very closely." If the Senate adopted the Bridges amendment "there will be a certain degree of flexibility which will allow the Air Force a little more leeway in building B-52's, if that is the thing to do."

Stuart Symington (D Mo.) -- Favored the full Committee increase. "This Administration, instead of trying to raise the level of skilled (Air Force) personnel, states that because we do not have the personnel we do not need the planes or the bases."

June 26 -- Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) -- "In the course of my duties...as Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, I have strictly sought to follow a nonpartisan course.... There have been times when my patience has been sorely tried by the attitude of the present Secretary of Defense in his appearances before the Committee.... (He) has treated the Congress with disdain -- yea at times almost with contempt.... His vanity and his arrogance in his committee appearances have been excelled only by his lack of understanding of... our system of government and division of powers.... He has sought to intimidate the officers of the armed services from fully expressing their opinions to, and advising with, the Congress...on the all-important matter of national defense."

The proposed increase for the Air Force was "an exceedingly modest one...that is still one-third of what General (Curtis) LeMay (Strategic Air Commander) said he thought was necessary to meet his responsibility in preventing war."

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- "The budget, which was presented to Congress under the constitutional responsibility of the President,...went through the normal budgetary processes, including studies by the Joint Chiefs

of Staff, consideration by the National Security Council, and consideration by the President.... I submit that President Eisenhower...would not knowingly recommend to Congress anything which would adversely affect the security of the American people.... I should be quite willing to lean over a little further beyond that judgment if necessary. I am for that reason supporting (the Bridges amendment)."

D.C. APPROPRIATION

The House and Senate June 27, by voice votes, agreed to the conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill (HR 10003) providing \$181,612,490 for expenses of the D.C. government during fiscal 1957. Adoption of the conference report (H Rept 2484) cleared the bill for the White House. The final version provided for 130 new elementary school teachers.

BACKGROUND -- The bill was passed by the House March 19 and by the Senate, with amendments, June 5. (Weekly Report, p. 669)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, HR 10003: Appropriated the following funds as the federal payment toward D.C. operating costs for fiscal 1957:

General fund	\$20,000,000
Water fund	1,813,950
Sanitary sewage works funds	744,700
TOTAL	\$22,558,650

Authorized the following federal loans to the District for capital outlay:

Highway fund	\$ 5,400,000
Water fund	5,300,000
TOTAL	\$10,700,000

Provided for the following total D.C. expenditures for fiscal 1957, to be financed out of D.C. revenues and the federal payments and loans listed above:

Operating expenses	\$146,900,290
Capital outlay	34,712,200
TOTAL	\$181,612,490

SICKNESS STUDY

The Senate June 27 concurred, by voice vote without debate, in House amendments to the National Health Survey Act (S 3076), clearing the bill for the President's signature.

PROVISIONS -- Weekly Report, p. 729.

PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS

Congress June 27 sent to the White House a bill (HR 11319) appropriating \$856,727,000 for federal public works projects in fiscal 1957. The total was \$65,969,000 more than the House had appropriated and \$15,459,000 less than allotted by the Senate. The bill covered appropriations for the Tennessee Valley Authority, Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southeastern and Southwestern Power Administrations and Department of the Army civil functions.

BACKGROUND -- HR 11319, passed by the House May 22, appropriated \$790,758,000 for federal public works. The Senate June 13 passed an amended bill appropriating \$872,186,000. (Weekly Report, p. 699) President Eisenhower had requested \$818,501,000.

A conference report (H Rept 2413) filed June 25 accepted Senate allotments on all but about 30 of some 300 individual projects. Conferees agreed to the Senate's \$13 million figure for the Upper Colorado River Basin fund, instead of the House's \$6 million. For Bureau of Reclamation construction and rehabilitation they agreed to \$131,225,500, instead of \$125,900,000 proposed by the House and \$138,961,000 proposed by the Senate. Conferees agreed on \$455,949,500 for construction by the Corps of Engineers, which was \$7,723,500 below the Senate figure and \$33,915,500 above the House allotment.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the White House, HR 11319 carried the following breakdown of funds:

Tennessee Valley Authority	\$ 5,357,000
Department of the Interior	
Southeastern Power Administration	1,378,000
Southwestern Power Administration	1,000,000
Bonneville Power Administration	26,100,000
Bureau of Reclamation	181,114,500
Civil Functions, Department of the Army	
Quartermaster Corps	6,765,000
Corps of Engineers	635,012,500
TOTAL	\$856,727,000

HOUSE ACTION

The House June 27 agreed to the conference report by voice vote.

DEBATE -- John Taber (R N.Y.) -- Protested the number of new projects because "we cannot go along continuing to pile up projects that are...to cost a tremendous amount of money and yet have the nation land right side up. The merits of some of these projects I know are quite questionable."

Edward P. Boland (D Mass.) -- Some navigation projects, "on some of the smaller tributaries," were "wasteful, uneconomical and serve no good purpose." The Senate bill "was loaded for compromise."

SENATE ACTION

The Senate June 27 agreed to the report by voice vote after a brief explanation of the bill.

EXPORT CONTROLS

Congress June 28 sent to the President a bill (HR 9052) extending to June 30, 1958, the Export Control Act of 1949, which authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to control exports of scarce or strategic materials. The Senate June 27, and the House June 28, agreed to a conference report on the bill (H Rept 2485) by voice votes, without debate.

BACKGROUND -- The measure was passed by the House May 21 and by the Senate June 14, with amendments.

(Weekly Report, p. 700) Both versions called for a survey of the iron and steel scrap situation. The House bill directed the Secretary of Commerce to make the survey and required that he use only full-time employees of the Department. The Senate amended it to direct the Bureau of Mines to make the survey and permitted use of outside research organizations.

PROVISIONS -- The final version of the bill: Provided for the scrap survey to be made by the Secretary of Commerce, permitted the use of private research organizations, but prohibited without compensation government employees (WOCs) from participating in the survey.

Directed that an interim report on the survey be filed within three months and a final report by Jan. 31, 1957.

Extended the Export Control Act through June 30, 1958.

LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION

Congress June 27 sent to the White House a compromise appropriations bill (HR 9720) providing \$2,366,-380,781 for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare and related agencies for fiscal 1957.

The House agreed to Senate amendments increasing by \$48,912,000 funds for the National Institutes of Health, including an increase of \$13,995,000 over the House allotment for the National Cancer Institute. The final version granted NIH \$184 million -- nearly \$58 million more for health research funds than the President requested.

BACKGROUND -- HR 9720, as passed by the House March 5, appropriated \$2,296,981 for the departments. The Senate's amended bill, passed June 5, allotted \$2,372,523,281. (Weekly Report, p. 668) Budget estimates were for \$2,363,885,400. A conference report (H Rept 2414) was filed June 25.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 9720, as sent to the White House:

LABOR

Office of the Secretary	\$ 1,751,000
Office of the Solicitor	2,021,000
Bureau of Labor Standards	911,500
Bureau of Veterans' Re-employment Rights	383,000
Bureau of Apprenticeship	3,399,000
Bureau of Employment Security	352,683,000
Bureau of Employees' Compensation	2,347,000
Bureau of Labor Statistics	6,887,000
Women's Bureau	403,000
Wage and Hour Division	10,000,000
Subtotal	\$ 380,785,500

HEALTH, EDUCATION, WELFARE

American Printing House for the Blind	\$ 230,000
Food and Drug Administration	6,779,000
Freedmen's Hospital	2,755,000
Gallaudet College	3,162,000
Howard University	3,686,200
Office of Education	115,943,581

Office of Vocational Rehabilitation	\$ 41,110,000
Public Health Service	441,036,000
St. Elizabeths Hospital	9,828,000
Social Security Administration	1,343,143,000
Office of the Secretary	4,449,000

Subtotal \$1,972,121,781

RELATED AGENCIES

National Labor Relations Board	\$ 8,951,500
National Mediation Board	1,212,000
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	3,305,000
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin	5,000

Subtotal \$ 13,473,500

TOTAL \$2,366,380,781

The bill also:

Authorized \$7 million for the Railroad Retirement Board and \$6,564,000 for the United States Soldiers' Home.

Authorized spending of \$97 million from the federal Old-Age and Survivors trust fund for administrative expenses.

Authorized \$1,025,000 for HEW reimbursement to other agencies for school construction assistance.

HOUSE ACTION

The House June 27 adopted the conference report by voice vote and agreed to a number of Senate amendments reported in dispute. Eight of these added \$49 million to the National Institutes of Health, for a total of \$184 million.

DEBATE -- John E. Fogarty (D R.I.), Gordon Canfield (R N.J.), Charles A. Wolverton (R N.J.), George S. Long (D La.), Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa) -- Supported the increase in medical research funds.

H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- The Appropriations Committee's acceptance, "with the greatest of ease," of a 37 percent increase for the Health Institutes was "an admission that it either was wrong in the first instance or is easily influenced by others."

Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) -- "We are dealing with the most adroit and most effective lobby I have ever seen" -- "25,000 lobbying telegrams" asking support of the Senate amendments for increased NIH funds. "In a superheated, hysterically pressured atmosphere like this, nobody is going to vote against home and mother and free beer -- nobody is going to vote in favor of cancer and heart disease."

SENATE ACTION

The Senate June 27 agreed to the conference report by voice vote, without opposition.

DEBATE -- Lister Hill (D Ala.) -- Despite some doubts about the necessity for increased NIH appropriations, the Committee was assured by "eminent doctors and scientists" that the funds could be "prudently and wisely spent."

WATER POLLUTION

The House and Senate June 27, by voice votes, adopted a conference report (H Rept 2479) on a bill (S 890) to extend and strengthen the Water Pollution Control Act slated to expire June 30, 1956.

The compromise version embodies most of the provisions of the House-passed bill. The House version included authority to spend up to \$50 million a year from a \$500 million fund to help communities build sewage treatment works. The Senate-passed bill did not include a similar provision. The conferees agreed on the program but reduced the maximum amount which could be spent on one project from \$300,000 to \$250,000.

The Senate-passed bill authorized \$2 million a year over a five-year period to help communities carry out comprehensive water pollution control programs while the House version authorized \$5 million a year for that purpose. The compromise figure was \$3 million.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate passed S 890 June 17, 1955. The House passed an amended version June 13, 1956. (Weekly Report, p. 699)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to President Eisenhower, S 890:

Authorized \$500 million to be spent in matching funds to help communities build sewage disposal plants, with no more than \$50 million to be spent in any one year.

Limited allocations to single projects to 30 percent of the cost, or \$250,000, whichever was less.

Directed that at least 50 percent of funds allocated go to communities of 125,000 population or less.

Authorized \$100,000 for research fellowships.

Required the Surgeon General to help states prepare comprehensive water pollution control programs and conduct research projects.

Authorized the U.S. to give states \$3 million in matching funds in each of the fiscal years 1957 through 1961 to assist them in comprehensive water pollution control programs; the money would be allocated to the states on the basis of population, extent of pollution and need. The federal share could not exceed two-thirds of the total cost.

Directed the Surgeon General to approve pollution control projects before the states received federal money.

Established a nine-member Water Pollution Control Advisory Board to be named by the President.

Specified procedures for enforcing pollution rules that could be instituted either in the state where pollution originated or where it was discharged --

a. Whenever the Surgeon General "has reason to believe" that pollution is occurring, he would call a conference of the officials in the states where the pollution originates and where it adversely affects residents.

b. The Surgeon General after the conference would recommend remedial action.

c. If no action was taken six months after his recommendation, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare would call a public hearing where the pollution originates.

d. After the hearing, the Secretary would recommend steps to be taken by the polluter and give him at least six months to carry them out.

e. If still no remedial action were taken, the Secretary, upon written request of either the state in which the pollution originated or the one adversely affected, would request the Attorney General to bring suit against the offender.

VETERANS' BENEFITS

The House June 27 passed, by a 364-51 roll-call vote with amendments, a bill (HR 7886) to increase rates and liberalize the basis for payment of non-service-connected pensions. (For voting, see chart, p. 772)

A point of order raised by William H. Ayres (R Ohio) struck from the bill provisions for increased compensation payments to service-disabled veterans and veterans' widows and dependents. The point was sustained on grounds House rules granted privilege to pension bills but not to compensation bills. A motion by Ayres to recommit the bill was defeated by a 110-305 roll-call vote after it initially was agreed to on a 159-107 standing vote.

Opposition to HR 7886 was led by Ayres and Olin E. Teague (D Texas), Chairman of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, who claimed the bill would cost \$148 billion by the year 2000. Proponents of the bill said figures were exaggerated.

BACKGROUND -- The House Veterans' Affairs Committee June 8 reported HR 7886 (H Rept 2302) by a 10-8 vote. Teague said he attributed the vote to "pressure" exerted by the American Legion. (Weekly Report, p. 707)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House and sent to the Senate, HR 7886:

Presumed total disability for all World War I veterans at age 65.

Increased payments for totally disabled veterans of both World Wars and Korea from \$66.15 to \$75 a month and from \$78.75 to \$90 a month for those having reached the age of 65, providing their annual income is not more than \$1,400, if unmarried, or \$2,700 if married.

Provided a 10 percent pension bonus to veterans who served 30 days or more outside the continental limits of the United States.

Increased payments for totally disabled veterans requiring the aid of another person from \$135 to \$150 a month.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

W.J. Bryan Dorn (D S.C.) -- Set pension bonus to veterans who served 30 days or more abroad at 10 (rather than 20) percent; June 27. Voice vote.

B.F. Sisk (D Calif.) -- Limit presumed total disability at age 65 to veterans of World War I; June 27. Voice.

Dorn -- Set disability payments for all veterans at \$75 a month to age 65 and \$90 a month after age 65 (instead of \$85 and \$105, respectively); June 27. Voice.

DEBATE -- June 26 -- Ayres -- Read a letter from President Eisenhower, dated May 30, opposing major proposals of the bill. In the letter the President said "our first obligation is to our war-disabled veterans (and) their widows and orphans." Ayres said "we all know the President is not going to sign" this bill.

Teague -- "It would be just a fraud upon the veterans" to make them think the bill could become law.

James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.), former Veterans of Foreign Wars commander-in-chief -- The program "represents nothing more than an additional cost of war." The pensions would go only to those veterans with limited incomes.

June 27 -- Sisk -- His amendment -- to grant pensions at age 65 for World War I veterans only -- would satisfy critics who said "we were attempting to pass a bill and set up pensions 20 or 30 years in the future" for World War II and Korean veterans, without knowledge of conditions at that time.

Teague -- The move was "merely an attempt to get the camel's nose under the tent.... Every year from now on, we will have the World War II veterans in asking for the same thing."

Thomas G. Abernethy (D Miss.) -- "A large segment of the nation's daily press" had "whipped up" opposition to the bill, basing it on high cost estimates provided by the Veterans Administration. "I am inclined to believe that the estimates are high."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- June 27 -- Teague said he would convene his Committee promptly for consideration of a separate compensation bill for the service-connected disabled.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

The Senate June 28 passed, by voice vote with amendments, a bill (HR 9893) authorizing \$2,113,158,000 in military construction for fiscal 1957. Nearly \$500 million was for secret installations.

BACKGROUND -- As passed by the House April 12, the bill authorized \$2,085,170,000. (Weekly Report, p. 431) The Senate Armed Services Committee June 26 reported (S Rept 2364) a substitute version of the bill, recommending \$2,106,611,000.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to conference, HR 9893 authorized the following amounts:

Army		
Inside United States	\$	86,916,000
Outside U.S.		35,763,000
Classified		200,783,000
Subtotal	\$	323,462,000
Navy		
Inside U.S.	\$	292,572,000
Outside U.S.		61,625,000
Classified		84,043,000
Subtotal	\$	438,240,000
Air Force		
Inside U.S.	\$	733,395,000
Outside U.S.		405,061,000
Classified		213,000,000
Subtotal	\$	1,351,456,000
TOTAL		\$2,113,158,000

The bill also authorized:

\$50 million for Army-Navy work on the intermediate range ballistic missile program.

\$137 million for Nike and other Army anti-aircraft facilities, no money for Navy-developed Talos sites, requested by the Air Force.

\$180,000 for housing the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff at Fort McNair and for special communications equipment.

Construction of 3,790 houses for service personnel.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Alan Bible (D Nev.) -- Require restudy of needs before the Navy can acquire land for a gunnery range at Black Rock, Nev.; June 28. Voice vote.

John J. Williams (R Del.) -- Permit settlement of claims by property owners for less than \$1,000; June 28. Voice.

Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) -- Authorize \$6,547,000 for construction at Hobbs Air Force Base, N.M.; June 28. Voice.

DEBATE -- June 28 -- John Stennis (D Miss.) -- The Armed Services Committee found that Nike is the "only operational" anti-aircraft system the country has, whereas Talos is "in the experimental stage." "There is apparent overlapping of assigned roles and missions in this field" that the Defense Department should iron out.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT

Congress June 28 sent to the President a bill (HR 9852) extending the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, to June 30, 1958. It contained a controversial Senate amendment directing government agencies to promote the principle of geographical dispersal of industry in the interest of national defense.

BACKGROUND -- The major provisions of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended: (1) authorize the government to allocate strategic materials and to require private companies and producers to give priority to defense orders and contracts; (2) permit the use of various incentives -- including loans and loan guarantees, purchase of strategic materials and subsidy payments to producers of such materials -- to expand productive capacity needed to meet defense mobilization goals.

HR 9852 was passed by the House May 31 (Weekly Report, p. 646) and reported with amendments (S Rept 2237) June 14 by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. The Committee deleted a provision in the House version that would have required non-government members of the Executive Reserve to file statements of their financial interests at the time of their appointment in the Reserve. Other major Committee amendments were the geographical dispersal provision and addition of language to "strengthen the President's hand" in exercising the allocation authority when defense requirements cause significant dislocation of normal distribution.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, HR 9852: Extended the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, to June 30, 1958.

Extended authority for purchase of strategic materials to June 30, 1965.

Required the Secretary of Commerce to study, in consultation with the Joint Committee on Defense Production, the supply and marketing of nickel and to file an interim report by Aug. 15, 1956, and a final report by Dec. 31, 1956.

Declared it to be the policy of Congress to encourage the geographical dispersal of U.S. industrial facilities in the interest of national defense and to discourage concentration of facilities within areas vulnerable to enemy attack.

Directed each government agency, when practical and consistent with existing law and a sound economy, to apply the dispersal principle in the construction of government-owned industrial facilities, in giving financial aid for construction or improvement of any industrial facilities and in the procurement of goods and services under the DPA "or any other act."

Specified that nothing in the dispersal provision would preclude the use of existing industrial facilities.

Provided that the expenses of the Joint Committee on Defense Production -- not to exceed \$65,000 per

fiscal year -- would be paid from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives (in lieu of being paid half by the Senate, half by the House).

SENATE PASSAGE

The Senate passed HR 9852 by voice vote June 22, following sharp debate on the geographical dispersal provision. The Senate accepted the Committee amendment favoring dispersal by a roll-call vote of 48-13 after defeating, by a 20-50 roll call, a motion by Prescott Bush (R Conn.) to table the amendment. (For voting, see chart, p. 774) All other Committee amendments were agreed to by voice vote.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- Change time for filing interim report on nickel investigation from July 15 to Aug. 15, 1956; June 22. Voice vote.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) -- In lieu of Committee amendment on geographical dispersal, insert provision endorsing the policy and criteria set forth in Defense Mobilization Order I--19, Jan. 11, 1956; June 22. Standing vote.

DEBATE -- June 22--Bush--The dispersal amendment "is a dagger thrust at the heart of my own state and region and of every other industrial area.... Should (it)... creep into the law, pork barrel pressures would be exerted upon federal officials to use government procurement, tax favors, loans and any other forms of financial assistance as a means of developing some states to the detriment of others...." It would apply "to all industries, whether defense or non-defense, and to all government purchases of all goods and services, whether or not essential for security reasons."

Fulbright -- The dispersal amendment would "give Congressional approval and emphasis to a policy which is (now) being followed, at least to some degree.... The endorsement of Congress should stiffen the backs of the administrators in applying the policy of dispersal."

Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) -- "I am the author of the disputed (dispersal) amendment." Dispersal is "one of the best ways we have to insure the survival of this nation in the event of an attack.... One study indicates two H-bombs could destroy one-third of our steelmaking capacity and 10 H-bombs could destroy three-fourths of our steel industry."

CONFERENCE

In the conference report on HR 9852 filed June 26 (H Rept 2486), conferees unanimously agreed to accept all Senate amendments but one. Eliminated was a provision emphasizing the President's authority to help civilian users of any commodity in seriously short supply as a result of military requirements. The report said the provision was directed primarily to the nickel situation and the investigation required under the bill would enable Congress to take such action as seemed advisable.

SENATE ACTION

The Senate June 27 agreed to the conference report, by voice vote, without opposition.

HOUSE ACTION

The House June 28 agreed to the conference report by a roll-call vote of 200-197 over the protests of

Representatives who opposed the geographical dispersal provision. (For voting, see chart p. 772)

DEBATE -- Albert W. Cretella (R Conn.) -- The dispersal provision "is a back door attempt to pirate industries (to) other localities under the guise that their present location may become a delicate area in the event of war.... I do not believe there is any part of the United States which would not be vulnerable to attack (in the event of war)."

Leonor Kretzer Sullivan (D Mo.) -- "I am...afraid that in 'encouraging' dispersal of industry, the vast powers of the federal government in allocations, or in the use of tax amortization laws, can be used very definitely to the disadvantage of existing industrial centers."

Albert Rains (D Ala.) -- The dispersal amendment "does not prevent expansion of industry.... All (it) does is to say to the...taxpayers...that where we spend your dollars for defense, we must spend (them) in those places where it will not be subject to destruction by atomic attack."

FOREIGN AID

The Senate June 28 began voting on amendments to the foreign aid bill (HR 11356). By the end of a late night session it had rejected, by a roll-call vote of 38-50, an amendment to cut off aid to Yugoslavia, but added, by a 52-36 roll call, two more strings to the President's discretionary authority to continue aid. The Senate also turned down, by a roll-call vote of 27-58, an amendment by Russell B. Long (D La.) to limit the total aid authorization to the amount appropriated and carried over in fiscal 1956 -- \$2,765,875,000. (For voting, see chart p. 775).

Amendments to place import quotas on cotton and other farm surpluses also were rejected.

BACKGROUND -- The House passed HR 11356 June 11. (Weekly Report, p. 694) The Senate Foreign Relations Committee reported the bill June 19 (S Rept 2273). (Weekly Report, p. 739)

Action taken by the Senate June 28:

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- Add, as conditions for continued aid to Yugoslavia, requirements that the President find Yugoslavia is not part of a conspiracy for Communist world conquest, and that he report to Congress his reasons for a decision to continue aid to Yugoslavia; June 28. Roll-call vote, 52-36.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Milton R. Young (R N.D.) -- Limit imports of agricultural commodities or derivative products already surplus in U.S. to average of previous three years' imports, if not already subject to import quotas; June 28. Roll call, 43-45.

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) -- Limit, pending action by Tariff Commission and the President, imports of cotton and derivatives to average of previous three years' imports when cotton is in surplus in U.S.; June 28. Roll call, 36-52.

Styles Bridges (R N.H.) -- Cut off all aid to Yugoslavia in 90 days; June 28. Roll call, 38-50.

Russell B. Long (D La.) -- Reduce total foreign aid authorization (including unobligated and unreserved funds continued available) to \$2,765,875,000 (the amount appropriated in 1955 plus carryover); June 28. Roll call, 27-58.

DEBATE -- June 27 -- Walter F. George (D Ga.) -- "There is a chance that conditions have so changed in the past year that our children may be able to avoid the horrors of another war. But they will not be able to avoid that danger if we begin in this bill to liquidate the military strength of the free world.... The Soviet...switch from a military emphasis to an economic emphasis in its attack on freedom has had a tendency to induce us to lower our guard.... I hope we may not be lulled to sleep, letting our defenses fall into discard. It is in our interest to support strong regional defense groupings.... We must also take account of the fact that huge masses of people are determined to raise their living standards.... We must be ready to help these people.... Those Members of this body who may want to alter drastically our approach to mutual security must assume the risk of drastic change. The greatest risk...is that we may by ill-considered action sacrifice our present necessary position in world affairs."

H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) -- "The foreign military support which our present policy calls for (\$2.52 billion under the Senate bill) is a relatively small percentage of the over-all total of our defense program. It...probably saves us at least two or three times what the cost to us would be without this foreign cooperation."

Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) -- "I...support this year's bill...only after a good deal of soul-searching.... The Committee hearings (revealed) loose language...loose thinking.... While the actions of the Soviet Union have undergone marked changes since last July, there is little evidence that the Administration has shown the flexibility...to meet these fresh challenges."

Styles Bridges (R N.H.) -- "What have we got in exchange for the \$1 billion we gave to Tito?.... We get a Tito honeymoon staged in Moscow...a statement from Marshal Zhukov...that in war...the Kremlin and Tito will fight shoulder to shoulder."

Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) -- "Undertaking to buy Tito is...fruitless.... We can rent him for a period of time, but the rent will be raised every month. I am ashamed to have my country enter into an auction with Soviet Russia for the good intentions of Tito..."

Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) -- "We have poured out a billion dollars to a shrewd international blackmailer who was playing both sides against the middle.... We should wake up to the fact that...Tito is an example...to other countries to do the same thing...."

June 28 -- Allen J. Ellender Sr. (D La.) -- "Today our country owes more money than all the other countries of the world combined. We...continue to be blood-sucked for more and more by our friends.... It seems to me we have reached the end of the road.... No effort is being made to cause our allies who are prosperous today to assist us in carrying this load."

Norris Cotton (R N.H.) -- "I always have supported our program for mutual assistance (but) I cannot support any part of the measure which extends aid to Yugoslavia."

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- "The (Young) amendment has nothing to do with the mutual security program.... The amendment should have been referred to the Committee on Finance.... It is impossible to tell how many products would be placed under import quotas...."

Walter F. George (D Ga.) -- "We cannot end...aid... (to Yugoslavia) simply because we do not like Tito.... Show me an honestly neutral country...and I will show you a country which stands in the way of Soviet aggression."

SCHOOL AID

The House June 28 began debate on a bill (HR 7535) to provide federal aid for school construction. A rule (H Res 554) bringing the bill before the House for consideration was adopted by a 327-67 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 772)

BACKGROUND -- The bill was reported by the House Education and Labor Committee July 28, 1955 (1955 Almanac, p. 265) but was not cleared by the House Rules Committee until June 20, 1956. (Weekly Report, p. 740)

The Education Committee, in executive session June 26, agreed to recommend a number of minor amendments in an attempt to meet some objections to the bill.

DEBATE -- June 28 -- Ray J. Madden (D Ind.) -- "President Eisenhower, as far back as 1952, (said) the country needed 340,000 additional classrooms. Almost four years have passed, and today is the first time the Congress has had an opportunity to consider this important problem.... A great deal of false propaganda" about HR 7535 "endeavors to frighten the public into thinking that aid for school construction means federal control.... No provision of this bill takes one iota of control of the operations of city, township and county schools."

Harris Ellsworth (R Ore.) -- "The bill should be amended to conform to the President's proposal" that grants be made on the basis of the states' needs, instead of on the school-age population.

William M. Colmer (D Miss.) -- "I know there is no enthusiasm today among the general membership (of the House) for this legislation.... There is not a state in this Union...a county or parish...and I doubt if there is a municipality...whose financial situation is not better than that of the federal government." Whether an amendment barring federal funds to states practicing segregation is adopted "is not material" -- the objective "no doubt will be reached in this or some other Administration through administrative action" or through the federal courts. "The states maintaining segregation in their public schools are going to be taxed to build schools in other states without receiving any of their tax money back" for their own schools.

Samuel K. McConnell Jr. (R Pa.) -- "I favor a bill for federal aid of a temporary nature to eliminate more rapidly the present shortages of school facilities in various areas of the United States.... A reasonable objective for classroom construction for the next five years would be approximately 470,000." HR 7535 "seeks to provide adequate school facilities, and in such a way that danger of federal control in the operation of our schools is avoided. Rather, it seeks to stimulate state and local action."

Graham A. Barden (D N.C.) -- The bill should be amended to take away much of the authority of the U.S. Commissioner of Education, lest he "foul up the situation." Grants should be made to the states upon their certification that their requests do not exceed half the cost of constructing necessary school facilities. For states that have segregated schools, "the Commissioner of Education could, within the law, withhold funds under the bill as it is now written."

Augustine B. Kelley (D Pa.) -- The bill "forces nothing upon our state and local governments, it requires no change in the many different methods of taxing and financing school buildings now employed by state and local governments; it offers concrete help, hope and stimulation. I am convinced that the overwhelming majority of our citizens want this legislation...."

CQ House Votes 38 through 42.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll-Call Vote Nos. 75,77,78,81,82.)

D.C. Daylight Saving Time, Vets' Pensions, Open School Debate Rule, Defense Production Act Approved

38. Daylight-Saving Time (S 3295). To authorize the District of Columbia Commissioners to extend daylight-saving time in the District to the last Sunday in October. Passed 199-120, June 25. (See story p. 766)

39. Veterans' Pensions (HR 7886). To increase the rates and liberalize the basis for payment of non-service-connected and service-connected compensation for veterans. Ayres (R Ohio) motion to recommit. Rejected 110-305, June 27. (See story p. 767)

40. Veterans' Pensions (HR 7886). Passage of the bill. Passed 364-51, June 27. (See story, p. 767)

41. Defense Production (HR 9852). On the conference report including a Senate amendment giving Congressional support to policies of industrial dispersal. Adopted 200-197, June 28. (See story p. 764)

42. School Construction (HR 7535). On the adoption of H Res 554, providing open rule for six hours of general debate on the school aid bill. Adopted 327-67, June 28. (See story, p. 771)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yes).

✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

- Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)

N Record Vote Against (no).

X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

† Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	38	39	40	41	42	Vote No.	38	39	40	41	42	Vote No.	38	39	40	41	42
Yea	199	110	364	200	327	Yea	95	39	213	135	159	Yea	104	71	151	65	168
Nay	120	305	51	197	67	Nay	65	182	10	76	51	Nay	55	123	41	121	16

38 39 40 41 42					38 39 40 41 42					38 39 40 41 42					38 39 40 41 42																								
ALABAMA										Los Angeles County										IDAHO										IOWA									
3 Andrews D.	N	N	Y	Y	Y	23 Doyle D.	Y	N	Y	N	Y	4 Flynn D.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	7 Bray R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	11 Brownson R. . . .	?	N	Y	N	Y										
1 Boykin D.	N	N	Y	Y	N	21 Hiestand R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Forrester D. . . .	N	N	Y	Y	N	3 Crumpacker R. . .	Y	Y	N	N	Y	8 Denton D.	?	N	Y	Y	Y										
7 Elliott D.	N	N	Y	Y	Y	25 Hillings R. . . .	Y	N	Y	N	?	7 Lanham D.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	2 Hallack R.	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Harden R.	Y	N	Y	✓	?										
2 Grant D.	N	N	N	Y	Y	20 Hinchaw R. . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y	2 Pilcher D.	N	N	Y	Y	N	10 Harvey R.	Y	N	Y	N	Y	1 Madden D.	?	N	Y	N	Y										
9 Huddleston D. . .	N	N	Y	Y	Y	19 Hollifield D. . .	?	N	Y	N	Y	1 Preston D.	?	N	Y	Y	N	9 Wilson R.	Y	N	?	?	?	5 Cunningham R. . .	N	N	Y	✓	?										
8 Jones D.	N	N	N	Y	Y	22 Holt R.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	6 Vinson D.	N	N	Y	Y	N						6 Dolliver R.	N	N	Y	Y	Y											
5 Rains D.	N	N	N	Y	Y	18 Hosmer R.	Y	N	Y	N	Y	ILLINOIS										3 Gross R.	N	N	Y	Y	Y												
4 Roberts D.	N	N	N	Y	Y	16 Jackson R. . . .	?	Y	N	N	Y	17 Arends R.	Y	N	Y	N	Y	8 Hoeven R.	N	N	Y	Y	Y	7 Jensen R.	N	N	Y	Y	N										
6 Selden D.	Y	N	Y	N	Y	17 King D.	Y	N	Y	N	Y	19 Chipfield R. . .	N	N	Y	N	Y	4 LeCompte R. . . .	N	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Schwengel R. . . .	N	N	Y	Y	Y										
ARIZONA										24 Lipscomb R. . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y	25 Gray D.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Talle R.	N	N	Y	Y	Y												
1 Rhodes R.	?	N	Y	Y	Y	15 McDonough R. . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y	21 Mack D.	Y	N	Y	N	Y						KANSAS																
2 Udall D.	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	26 Roosevelt D. . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y	15 Mason R.	N	Y	N	Y	X	1 Avery R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3 George R.	N	N	Y	Y	Y										
ARKANSAS										COLORADO										24 Price D.	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Hope R.	Y	Y	N	Y	Y							
1 Gethings D. . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4 Aspinall D. . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	14 Vacancy	CHICAGO-COOK COUNTY										2 Scrivner R. . . .	N	Y	Y	Y	4 Rees R.	N	N	Y	Y	Y						
4 Harris D.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3 Chenoweth R. . . .	N	N	Y	Y	Y	7 Bowler D.	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Smith R.	N	N	Y	Y	N	23 Vunell R.	N	?	Y	Y	Y									
5 Hays D.	?	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Hill R.	N	N	Y	Y	Y	12 Boyle D.	Y	N	Y	N	Y						KENTUCKY																
2 Mills D.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Rogers D.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	18 Velde R.	N	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Chelf D.	N	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Gregory D. . . .	?	N	Y	Y	Y										
6 Norrell D.	N	N	Y	Y	Y	CONNECTICUT										23 Vunell R.	N	?	Y	Y	2 Natcher D. . . .	N	N	Y	Y	Y	7 Perkins D.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y							
3 Trimble D.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3 Cretella R. . . .	?	N	Y	N	Y	21 Mack D.	Y	N	Y	N	Y	3 Robison R. . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y	8 Siler R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y										
CALIFORNIA										AL Sadlak R. . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y	4 McVey R.	?	N	Y	N	Y	5 Spence D.	?	N	Y	Y	Y	6 Watts D.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y						
7 Allen R.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Seely-Brown R. .	Y	N	Y	N	Y	6 Murray D.	Y	N	Y	N	Y						LOUISIANA																
6 Baldwin R.	Y	N	Y	N	Y	DELAWARE										2 O'Brien D. . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y	2 Boggs D.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4 Brooks D.	N	N	Y	Y	Y						
2 Engle D.	Y	N	Y	N	Y	AL McDowell D. .	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	2 O'Hara D.	N	N	Y	N	Y	1 Hebert D.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Long D.	N	N	Y	Y	Y										
10 Gubser R.	N	Y	N	N	Y	FLORIDA										11 Sheehan R. . . .	Y	N	Y	N	✓																		
14 Hagen D.	Y	N	Y	N	Y	2 Bennett D.	N	N	Y	Y	N	5 Hoffman R. . . .	?	N	Y	N	?																						
11 Johnson R. . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y	1 Cramer R.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	5 Kluczynski D. . .	?	N	Y	N	Y																						
4 Mailliard R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Fascell D.	?	Y	N	Y	Y	4 McVey R.	?	N	Y	N	Y																						
8 Miller D.	Y	N	Y	N	Y	7 Haley D.	N	N	Y	Y	N	6 Murray D.	Y	N	Y	N	Y																						
3 Moss D.	Y	N	Y	N	Y	5 Harlong D. . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N	6 O'Brien D. . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y																						
29 Phillips R. . . .	N	N	Y	X	X	8 Matthews D. . . .	Y	N	Y	Y	N	2 O'Hara D.	N	N	Y	N	Y																						
1 Scudder R. . . .	?	?	✓	?	?	6 Rogers D.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	11 Sheehan R. . . .	Y	N	Y	N	Y																						
5 Shelley D.	?	?	?	X	?	3 Sikes D.	N	N	Y	Y	Y	9 Yates D.	Y	Y	N	Y	Y																						
27 Sheppard D. . . .	N	N	Y	N	Y	GEORGIA										5 Beamer R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y																		
12 Siak D.	N	Y	N	Y	Y	8 Birch D.	N	N	Y	✓	X	INDIANA																											
13 Teague R.	Y	N	Y	N	Y	10 Brown D.	Y	N	Y	Y	N	4 Adair R.	?	?	?	?	?																						
28 Urr R.	Y	N	Y	N	N	5 Davis D.	N	N	Y	Y	N	5 Beamer R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y																						
30 Wilson R.	?	?	?	N	Y																																		
9 Younger R.	Y	N	Y	N	Y																																		

CQ House Votes 38 through 42.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll - Call Vote Nos. 75,77,78,81,82.)

38 39 40 41 42	38 39 40 41 42	38 39 40 41 42	38 39 40 41 42
MAINE 1 Hale R. Y Y N Y 3 McIntire R. Y N X Y 2 Nelson R. Y N N Y MARYLAND 2 Devereux R. Y Y N Y 4 Fallon D. Y N N Y 7 Friedel D. Y N N Y 3 Garmatz D. ? N Y N 6 Hyde R. Y Y N Y 5 Lankford D. ? N Y N 1 Miller R. N N N Y MASSACHUSETTS 6 Bates R. Y Y N Y 2 Boland D. Y N N Y 10 Curtis R. Y N N Y 4 Donahue D. ? N Y N 1 Heseltine R. Y N N Y 7 Lane D. ? ? ? ? 8 Macdonald D. Y N N Y 14 Martin R. Y Y N Y 12 McCormack D. Y N N Y 9 Nicholson R. Y N N N 11 O'Neill D. ? N Y N 3 Philbin D. ? N Y N 5 Rogers R. Y N N Y 13 Wigglesworth R. Y N X ✓ MICHIGAN 12 Bennett R. Y N Y Y 8 Bentley R. ? Y N Y 10 Cedarberg R. Y N N Y 18 Dondoro R. Y Y N Y 5 Ford R. Y Y N Y 6 Hayworth D. Y N N Y 4 Hoffman R. Y N N Y 3 Johansen R. N N N N 11 Knox R. Y N N Y 2 Meador R. Y N N Y 9 Thompson R. ? ? ? Y 7 Wolcott R. ? ? ? ✓ Detroit-Wayne County 13 Diggs D. ? N Y N Y 15 Dingell D. ? N Y N Y 17 Griffiths D. ? N Y Y 16 Lesinski D. Y N N Y 1 Machrowicz D. ? N Y N 14 Rabaut D. Y N N Y MINNESOTA 7 Andersen R. N N Y Y 1 Andresen R. N N Y Y 8 Blatnik D. Y N Y Y 5 Judd R. Y Y N Y 9 Knutson D. ? N Y Y 6 Marshall D. N N Y N 4 McCarthy D. ? N Y Y 2 O'Hara R. ? ? ? ? 3 Wier D. N N Y Y MISSISSIPPI 1 Abernethy D. Y N Y N 6 Colmer D. N N Y N 3 Smith D. Y N Y N 2 Whitten D. N N Y N 4 Williams D. N N Y N 5 Winstead D. N N Y N MISSOURI 5 Bolling D. Y N Y Y 9 Cannon D. N N Y Y 8 Carnahan D. Y N Y Y 4 Christopher D. ? N Y Y 2 Curtis R. Y Y N Y 6 Hull D. Y Y Y Y 10 Jones D. N N Y Y 1 Karsten D. Y N Y Y 11 Moulder D. ? N Y Y 7 Short R. N N Y Y 3 Sullivan D. Y N Y Y MONTANA 2 Fjare R. N N Y Y 1 Metcalf D. Y N Y Y	NEBRASKA 2 Chase R. Y N Y Y 3 Harrison R. N N Y Y 4 Miller R. N N Y Y 1 Weaver R. N N Y Y NEVADA AL Young R. Y N Y Y NEW HAMPSHIRE 2 Bass R. ? Y N N Y 1 Merrow R. ? N Y Y Y NEW JERSEY 11 Addonizio D. ? N Y N Y 3 Auchincloss R. Y Y N Y 8 Canfield R. ? N Y N Y 5 Frelinghuysen R. Y Y N N Y 2 Hand R. ? Y N N Y 12 Kean R. ? Y N N Y 9 Osners R. ? N N N Y 10 Rodino D. ? N Y N Y 13 Sleminski D. ? N Y N Y 4 Thompson D. Y N N Y 14 Tumulty D. Y N N Y 7 Widnall R. Y N N Y 6 Williams D. Y N N Y 1 Wolverton R. Y N X Y NEW MEXICO AL Dampsey D. ? N Y Y Y AL Fernandez D. Y N Y Y NEW YORK 3 Becker R. Y N Y N 37 Cole R. Y Y N N 2 Derounian R. Y N N N 26 Gamble R. ? Y N ✓ 27 Gwinn R. Y Y N Y 32 Kearney R. Y N X ? 38 Keating R. Y N N Y 33 Kilburn R. Y Y N Y 40 Miller R. ? N Y N Y 30 O'Brien D. ? N Y N Y 39 Osterlag R. ? N Y N Y 42 Pillion R. ? N Y N Y 41 Radwan R. ? N Y N Y 43 Reed R. N N N Y 35 Riehlman R. Y N N Y 28 St. George R. Y N N Y 36 Taber R. Y Y N N 31 Taylor R. ? N Y N Y 1 Wainwright R. ? Y N Y Y 29 Wharton R. Y N N Y 34 Williams R. Y N N Y New York City 8 Anfuso D. ? N Y N ✓ 5 Bosch R. Y N N Y 24 Buckley D. ? N Y N Y 11 Celler D. Y N Y ✓ 17 Coudert R. ? Y Y N Y 20 Davidson D. ? N Y N Y 7 Delaney D. Y N N Y 23 Dollinger D. ? N Y N Y 18 Donovan D. Y N X Y 12 Dorn R. Y N N Y 22 Healey D. ? N Y N Y 25 Fino R. ? N Y N Y 6 Holtzman D. ? N Y N Y 10 Kelly D. ? N Y N Y 9 Keogh D. ? N Y N Y 19 Klein D. ? N Y N ✓ 4 Latham R. Y N N Y 13 Multer D. ? N Y N Y 16 Powell D. ? N Y N Y 15 Ray R. Y Y N N Y 14 Rooney D. ? N Y N Y 21 Zelenko D. ? N Y N Y NORTH CAROLINA 9 Alexander D. N Y Y N 3 Barden D. N Y Y Y 1 Bonner D. N Y Y Y 7 Carlyle D. Y Y Y Y 5 Chatham D. ? ? ? ✓ 4 Cooley D. ? Y Y Y Y 8 Deane D. Y N Y Y 6 Durham D. ? Y Y Y Y	2 Fountain D. N Y Y Y 10 Jonas R. Y Y Y N 11 Jones D. ? Y Y Y N 12 Shuford D. N Y Y Y NORTH DAKOTA AL Burdick R. N N Y N AL Krueger R. N N Y Y ? OHIO 9 Ashley D. Y Y Y Y 14 Ayres R. Y Y N Y 13 Baumhart R. N N N Y 8 Betts R. N N N Y 22 Bolton, F.P. R. Y N N Y 11 Bolton, O.P. R. Y N N Y 16 Bow R. N Y Y N Y 7 Brown R. N Y N Y 5 Clevenger R. N Y Y N 20 Faighan D. Y Y N Y 18 Hays D. Y Y N Y 15 Henderson R. N N Y Y 2 Hess R. N Y N Y 10 Jenkins R. Y Y N N 19 Kirwan D. Y N N Y 4 McCulloch R. ? N Y N Y 17 McGregor R. Y N N Y 23 Minshall R. Y Y N Y 6 Polk D. Y Y N Y 3 Schenck R. N N N Y 1 Scherer R. ? Y N N Y 21 Vanik D. Y N N Y 12 Vorys R. N Y N Y OKLAHOMA 3 Albert D. Y N Y Y 1 Belcher R. Y Y Y Y 2 Edmondson D. Y N Y Y 5 Jarman D. Y N Y Y 4 Streed D. N N Y Y 6 Wickersham D. ? N Y Y Y OREGON 2 Coon R. N N Y Y 4 Ellsworth R. N Y Y Y 3 Green D. Y N Y Y 1 Norblad R. N Y N Y PENNSYLVANIA 30 Halland D. Y N N Y 17 Bush R. Y N N Y 10 Carrigg R. Y N Y Y 25 Clark D. ? N N Y Y 29 Corbett R. N N N Y 9 Dague R. N N N Y 28 Eberharter D. ? ? ? ? 12 Fenton R. Y N Y Y 11 Flood D. Y N Y Y 27 Fulton R. ? N Y N Y 23 Gavin R. Y N N Y 7 James R. Y N N Y 24 Kearns R. Y N Y Y 21 Kelley D. ? ? ? Y 8 King R. ? N N Y Y 13 McConnell R. Y N N Y 26 Morgan D. ? N Y X ? 16 Mumma R. Y Y N Y 19 Quigley D. ? N Y Y Y 14 Rhodes D. Y N Y Y 22 Saylor R. ? ? ? ? 18 Simpson R. ? N Y N Y 20 Van Zandt R. Y N Y Y 15 Walter D. Y N Y Y Philadelphia 1 Barrett D. ? N Y X ? 3 Byrne D. ? N Y N Y 4 Chudoff D. ? N Y N Y 2 Vacancy 5 Green D. ? N Y X ? 6 Scott R. ? N Y N Y RHODE ISLAND 2 Fogarty D. ? N Y N Y 1 Forand D. Y N N Y SOUTH CAROLINA 4 Ashmore D. N Y Y N 3 Dorn D. ? N Y ✓ X 6 McMillan D. ? N Y N N	5 Richards D. N Y Y Y N 2 Riley D. N N Y Y N 1 Rivers D. Y N Y Y N SOUTH DAKOTA 2 Berry R. N N Y Y Y 1 Lavre R. N N Y Y Y TENNESSEE 2 Baker R. ? N Y Y Y 6 Bass D. ? N Y ? ? 8 Cooper D. N N Y Y Y 9 Davis D. ? N Y ? ? 4 Evans D. ? N Y Y Y 3 Frazier D. N N Y Y Y 7 Murray D. N Y Y Y Y 5 Priest D. Y N Y Y Y 1 Reese R. Y N Y Y Y TEXAS 5 Alger R. Y Y N N Y 14 Ball D. N ? ? ✓ X 2 Brooks D. ? N Y Y Y 17 Burleson D. N Y Y Y N AL Dies D. N N Y Y N 7 Dowdy D. N N Y Y N 21 Fisher D. Y Y N N Y 3 Gentry D. N Y N N Y 13 Ikard D. Y Y Y N 20 Kilgore D. Y Y Y Y Y 15 Kilgore D. Y Y N Y Y 19 Mahan D. Y Y Y Y N 1 Patman D. ? N Y ? ? 11 Poague D. Y Y N N Y 4 Rayburn D. - - - - 18 Rogers D. N N Y Y N 16 Rutherford D. N Y N Y N 6 Teague D. Y Y N Y Y 8 Thomas D. N Y Y Y Y 9 Thompson D. Y N Y Y Y 10 Thornberry D. ? ? ? ? 12 Wright D. Y Y Y Y Y UTAH 2 Dawson R. Y Y N Y Y 1 Dixon R. N Y N Y Y VERMONT AL Prouty R. Y N Y Y Y VIRGINIA 4 Abblitt D. N Y Y Y N 10 Broynhill R. Y Y Y N Y 3 Gary D. N Y Y Y N 2 Hardy D. Y Y Y Y N 7 Harrison D. N Y Y Y N 9 Jennings D. N N Y Y Y 6 Poff R. N Y Y Y N 1 Robeson D. N Y Y N Y 8 Smith D. ? Y N Y N 5 Tuck D. ? Y Y Y N WASHINGTON 4 Holmes R. Y N Y N Y 5 Moran R. Y N Y Y Y 3 Mack R. Y N Y N Y AL Magnuson D. Y Y Y N Y 1 Pelly R. Y N N Y Y 6 Tollefson R. Y N N Y Y 2 Westland R. Y Y N Y Y WEST VIRGINIA 3 Bailey D. N N Y N Y 4 Burnside D. N N Y Y Y 6 Byrd D. Y N Y Y Y 5 Kee D. ? N Y Y Y 1 Mallahan D. Y N Y Y Y 2 Staggers D. N N Y Y Y WISCONSIN 8 Byrnes R. Y N N N Y 2 Davis R. ? Y N ? ? 9 Johnson D. N N Y Y Y 7 Laird R. ? Y N N Y 10 O'Konki R. N N Y Y Y 5 Reuss D. Y N N Y Y 1 Smith R. N N Y Y Y 6 Van Pelt R. ? N Y N N 3 Withrow R. N N N Y Y 4 Zablocki D. Y N Y Y Y WYOMING AL Thomson R. ? Y Y Y Y

CQ Senate Votes 82 through 86.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

Policy Agreed Upon to Disperse U.S. Industry; Highway Bill Passed; Aircraft Funds Boosted

82. Defense Production Act of 1950 (HR 9852). To extend the Act as amended until June 30, 1958. Bush (R Conn.) motion to table the committee amendment declaring Congressional policy to be promotion of geographical dispersal of United States industrial facilities in interest of national defense. Rejected 20-50, June 22. (See story, p. 764)

83. Defense Production Act of 1950 (HR 9852). Committee amendment declaring Congressional policy to be promotion of geographical dispersal of U.S. industrial facilities in interest of national defense. Agreed to 48-13, June 22. (See story, p. 764)

84. Highway Construction (HR 10660). Conference report on the Federal Highway and Highway Revenue Acts. Adopted 89-1, June 26. (See story p. 762)

85. Defense Appropriations (HR 10986). Bridges (R.N.H.) amendments reducing by \$450.5 million committee amendments proposing increased funds for aircraft and related procurement. Rejected 42-47, June 26. (See story, p. 764)

86. Defense Appropriations (HR 10986). Committee amendment increasing by \$800 million funds for aircraft and related procurement. Adopted 48-40, June 26. (See story, p. 764)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yes). N Record Vote Against (nay).
 ✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For. X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
 — Not a Member when vote was taken. ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	82	83	84	85	86	Vote No.	82	83	84	85	86	Vote No.	82	83	84	85	86
Yes	20	48	89	42	48	Yes	7	26	47	3	43	Yes	13	22	42	39	5
Nay	50	13	1	47	40	Nay	26	2	1	44	3	Nay	24	11	0	3	37

82 83 84 85 86						82 83 84 85 86						82 83 84 85 86						82 83 84 85 86																													
ALABAMA Hill D. N Y Y N Y Sparkman D. N Y Y N Y												IOWA Hickenlooper R. N Y Y Y N Martin R. X ✓ Y Y N												NEBRASKA Curtis R. N ✓ Y Y N Hruska R. N Y Y Y N												RHODE ISLAND Green D. ✓ ? Y N Y Pastore D. Y X Y N Y											
ARIZONA Goldwater R. N Y Y Y N Hayden D. N Y Y N Y												KANSAS Carlson R. N Y Y Y N Schoepfel R. N Y Y Y N												NEVADA Bible D. X ✓ Y N Y Malone R. N Y Y N Y												SOUTH CAROLINA Johnston D. N Y Y N Y Wofford D. N Y Y N Y											
ARKANSAS Fulbright D. N Y Y Y N McClellan D. N Y Y N Y												KENTUCKY Humphreys D. - - Y Y Y Clements D. X ✓ Y Y N												NEW HAMPSHIRE Bridges R. ✓ X Y Y N Cotton R. N Y Y Y N												SOUTH DAKOTA Case R. N Y Y Y Y Mundt R. N Y Y Y N											
CALIFORNIA Knowland R. Y N Y Y N Kuchel R. Y N Y Y N												LOUISIANA Ellender D. N Y Y N X Long D. N Y N Y N												NEW JERSEY Case R. ✓ X Y Y N Smith R. Y N Y Y N												TENNESSEE Gore D. N Y Y N Y Kefauver D. X ✓ Y N Y											
COLORADO Allott R. N Y Y Y N Millikin R. N Y Y Y N												MAINE Payne R. N Y Y Y N Smith R. N Y Y Y Y												NEW MEXICO Anderson D. N Y Y N Y Chavez D. N Y Y N Y												TEXAS Daniel D. X ✓ Y N Y Johnson D. N Y Y N Y											
CONNECTICUT Bush R. Y N Y Y N Purtell R. Y N Y Y N												MARYLAND Beall R. ? ? Y Y N Butler R. Y ? Y Y N												NEW YORK Ives R. ? ? Y Y N Lehman D. Y N Y N Y												UTAH Bennett R. N Y Y Y N Watkins R. N Y Y N Y											
DELAWARE Frear D. N Y Y Y N Williams R. Y N Y Y N												MASSACHUSETTS Kennedy D. Y X Y N Y Saltonstall R. Y ? Y Y N												NORTH CAROLINA Ervin D. N Y Y N Y Scott D. N Y Y N Y												VERMONT Aiken R. N Y Y Y N Flanders R. Y N Y Y N											
FLORIDA Holland D. N ✓ Y Y N Smathers D. N ✓ Y X ✓												MICHIGAN McNamara D. ? ? Y Y Y Potter R. Y N Y Y N												NORTH DAKOTA Langer R. N Y Y Y N Young R. ? ? ? ? ?												VIRGINIA Byrd D. ? ? Y Y N Robertson D. X ✓ Y N Y											
GEORGIA George D. N Y Y N Y Russell D. ? ? Y Y N												MINNESOTA Humphrey D. X ✓ Y Y Y Thye R. N Y Y Y N												OHIO Bender R. Y N ✓ ✓ X Bricker R. ? ? Y Y N												WASHINGTON Jackson D. Y N Y N Y Magnuson D. Y X Y N Y											
IDAHO Dworshak R. N Y Y Y N Welker R. X ✓ Y N Y												MISSISSIPPI Eastland D. X ✓ Y N Y Stennis D. N Y Y N Y												OKLAHOMA Kerr D. N Y Y N Y Manronay D. X ✓ Y N Y												WEST VIRGINIA Laird D. N Y Y N Y Neely D. X ✓ ✓ X ✓											
ILLINOIS Dirksen R. N ? Y Y N Douglas D. X ✓ Y Y N												MISSOURI Hannings D. X ✓ Y Y Y Symington D. N Y Y N Y												OREGON Morse D. Y Y Y N Y Neuberger D. Y Y Y N Y												WISCONSIN McCarthy R. N Y Y N Y Wiley R. N Y Y ✓ X ✓											
INDIANA Capehart R. ? ? ✓ ✓ X Janner R. Y N ? ? ?												MONTANA Mansfield D. N Y Y N Y Murray D. N Y Y N Y												PENNSYLVANIA Duff R. ✓ X Y Y N Martin R. Y N Y Y N												WYOMING Barrett R. N Y Y Y N O'Mahoney D. N Y Y N Y											

Defense Appropriations Approved; Foreign Aid Reduction, Cut in Aid to Tito Rejected

87. Defense Appropriations (HR 10986). Passage of the bill. Passed 88-0, June 26. (See story, p. 764)

88. Foreign Aid (HR 11356). Mutual Security Program for fiscal year 1957. Young (R N.D.) amendment to limit imports of agricultural commodities or derivative products declared surplus in U.S. to average of previous three years' imports unless already subject to import quotas. Rejected 43-45, June 28. (See story, p. 770)

89. Foreign Aid (HR 11356). O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) amendment to add as conditions for continued aid to Yugoslavia requirement that the President find Yugoslavia is not part of Communist world conquest conspiracy, and that he report to Congress reasons for decision to continue aid. Adopted 52-36, June 28. (See story, p. 770)

90. Foreign Aid (HR 11356). Bridges (R N.H.) amendment to cut off all aid to Yugoslavia in 90 days. Rejected 27-58, June 28. (See story, p. 770)

91. Foreign Aid (HR 11356). Long (D La.) amendment to reduce total authorization (including unobligated and unreserved funds continued available) to \$2.8 billion. Rejected 27-58, June 28. (See story, p. 770)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yes).

✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

- Not a Member when vote was taken.

N Record Vote Against (noy).

X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRAT						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	87	88	89	90	91	Vote No.	87	88	89	90	91	Vote No.	87	88	89	90	91
Yea	88	43	52	38	27	Yea	48	25	41	15	15	Yea	40	18	11	23	12
Nay	0	45	36	50	58	Nay	0	20	3	29	28	Nay	0	25	33	21	30

87 88 89 90 91						87 88 89 90 91						87 88 89 90 91						87 88 89 90 91																													
ALABAMA												IOWA												NEBRASKA												RHODE ISLAND											
Hill D. Y Y N N												Hickenlooper R. . . Y N N N N												Curtis R. Y Y N Y Y												Green D. Y Y Y N N											
Sparkman D. Y Y N N												Martin R. Y N N N X												Hruska R. Y N N Y Y												Pastore D. Y Y Y Y Y											
ARIZONA												KANSAS												NEVADA												SOUTH CAROLINA											
Goldwater R. Y Y N Y												Carlson R. Y Y N N												Bible D. Y Y Y Y Y												Johnston D. Y Y Y Y Y											
Hayden D. Y Y N N												Schoeppel R. Y N N Y N												Malone R. Y Y N Y Y												Wofford D. Y Y Y Y N											
ARKANSAS												KENTUCKY												NEW HAMPSHIRE												SOUTH DAKOTA											
Fulbright D. Y Y N N												Humphreys D. Y Y Y N N												Bridges R. Y Y N Y N												Case R. Y Y Y Y Y											
McClellan D. Y Y Y Y Y												Clements D. Y Y Y N N												Cotton R. Y Y N Y N												Mundt R. Y Y N Y N											
CALIFORNIA												LOUISIANA												NEW JERSEY												TENNESSEE											
Knowland R. Y N Y N												Ellender D. Y N N Y Y												Case R. Y N Y N N												Gore D. Y N Y N X											
Kuchel R. Y Y N N												Long D. Y N Y Y Y												Smith R. Y N Y N N												Kefauver D. Y X ✓ X X											
COLORADO												MAINE												NEW MEXICO												TEXAS											
Allott R. Y N N N												Payne R. Y Y Y N N												Anderson D. Y N Y Y N												Daniel D. Y ✓ X ✓ ✓											
Millikin R. Y N N Y N												Smith R. Y N N Y N												Chavez D. Y Y ? ? ?												Johnson D. Y N Y N N											
CONNECTICUT												MARYLAND												NEW YORK												UTAH											
Bush R. Y N N N N												Baell R. Y N N N N												Ives R. ✓ Y Y N N												Bennett R. Y N Y N N											
Purtell R. Y N Y N N												Butler R. Y N N Y N												Lehman D. Y Y N N N												Watkins R. Y N N N N											
DELAWARE												MASSACHUSETTS												NORTH CAROLINA												VERMONT											
Frear D. Y N Y Y Y												Kennedy D. Y Y Y N N												Ervin D. Y Y Y Y Y												Alken R. Y N N N N											
Williams R. Y N Y Y Y												Saltonstall R. Y N N N N												Scott D. Y Y Y N N												Flanders R. Y N N Y N											
FLORIDA												MICHIGAN												NORTH DAKOTA												VIRGINIA											
Holland D. Y Y N N												McNamara D. Y N Y N N												Longer R. Y N Y Y												Byrd D. Y N N Y Y											
Smathers D. Y Y Y N Y												Potter R. Y N N Y N												Young R. ? Y N Y Y												Robertson D. Y N Y N N											
GEORGIA												MINNESOTA												OHIO												WASHINGTON											
George D. Y Y Y N												Humphrey D. Y N Y N N												Bender R. ✓ Y N N X												Jackson D. Y N Y N N											
Russell D. Y Y Y N Y												Thye R. Y N N N N												Bricker R. Y N Y Y Y												Magnuson D. Y Y Y Y Y											
IDAHO												MISSISSIPPI												OKLAHOMA												WEST VIRGINIA											
Dworshak R. Y Y N Y Y												Eastland D. Y Y Y Y Y												Kerr D. Y N Y Y Y												Laird D. Y ✓ ✓ ✓ X											
Welker R. Y Y N Y Y												Stennis D. Y Y Y N Y												Monroney D. Y N Y N Y												Neely D. ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ X											
ILLINOIS												MISSOURI												OREGON												WISCONSIN											
Dirksen R. Y N N N N												Hennings D. Y N Y N N												Morse D. Y Y N N N												McCarthy R. ✓ ✓ N Y Y											
Douglas D. Y N Y Y N												Symington D. Y N Y Y N												Neuberger D. Y Y N Y N												Wiley R. ✓ ✓ X ✓ X											
INDIANA												MONTANA												PENNSYLVANIA												WYOMING											
Capehart R. ✓ ? ? ? ?												Mansfield D. Y N Y N N												Duff R. Y N Y N N												Barrett R. Y Y Y N Y											
Jenner R. ? X ✓ ✓												Murray D. Y Y N N N												Martin R. Y N N N N												O'Mahoney D. Y Y Y N ?											

In This Section.....(June 22 - 28)

- House Rules Unit Reports Out Civil Rights Bill
- Hells Canyon Dam Gets Senate Committee Approval
- UAW Head Assails Lobbyists for Natural Gas Bill
- Hearings Open on Problems of Civil Aviation
- Administration Reorganization Plans Get Setback

AVIATION TRAFFIC

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations, Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On civil aviation problems. (Weekly Report, p. 88)

BACKGROUND -- An Aviation Facilities Study Group headed by W. Barclay Harding submitted a report to the White House Dec. 31, 1955. The study was made at the request of the director of the Bureau of the Budget.

TESTIMONY -- June 25 -- Chairman Robert H. Mollohan (D W.Va.), in an opening statement, said the Subcommittee was concerned with the Harding group's findings that: risks of mid-air collisions had reached critical proportions; airport and navigation control systems were lagging far behind aeronautical development and the nation's needs; only a piecemeal approach was being followed to solve air problems; and coordination of groups working with aviation problems was highly complex and often ineffective.

Harding said "central planning and central direction" were needed to meet mounting aviation control problems. He said his group had been told that more than \$3 billion had been spent on military airports in the United States since 1951, while only \$116 million went into civil airports.

Vice Admiral Charles E. Rosendahl (Ret.), executive director of the National Air Transport Coordinating Committee, said NATCC had conducted an effective voluntary aircraft noise-abatement program since 1952 in the New York-New Jersey air terminal area. Rosendahl said both Boeing and Douglas aircraft companies had told NATCC that commercial jet planes scheduled for delivery in about three years could operate from civil airports because of noise suppression equipment.

June 26 -- Clarence Sayen, president of the Air Line Pilots Assn., said there had been a "failure of the Department of Commerce to assert leadership in the aviation field." He said the Civil Aeronautics Administration should be taken out of the Department of Commerce and should have firm central control over the nation's air space.

June 27 -- Chief Engineer Maynard Pennell, of Boeing Aircraft Co.'s transport division, said airports in the future would have to be some 10,000 feet long, instead of the present 6,000 feet, for long distance jets. Pennell said the jet planes due to go into operation in about three years could fly nonstop from Chicago to London and from Seattle to Tokyo.

Warren T. Dickinson, Douglas Aircraft Co. executive engineer, said the CAA had been as much as five years

off in its predictions on the size of air traffic. Air travel in 1955 reached the figure the CAA had predicted for 1960, he said.

AUTOMOBILE SALES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Auto Marketing Practices Subcommittee. (Weekly Report, p. 706)

RECESSED HEARINGS -- On S 3946 and other bills to regulate auto dealer-factory relationships. (Weekly Report, p. 706)

TESTIMONY -- June 21 -- Stanley N. Barnes, chief of the Justice Department Antitrust Division, opposed the bill, saying it would open a "Pandora's box" of legislation for other industries. He said special legislation to protect franchised new car dealers was not "sound law."

Chairman John W. Gwynne of the Federal Trade Commission said the special legislation would invite "wholesale intervention by the government in the conduct of business between private parties."

Barnes and Gwynne testified earlier, but were recalled to testify on amendments to the bills.

CUSTOMS SIMPLIFICATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

HELD HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 6040 -- H Rept 858) to simplify valuation procedures in determining tariffs on imports.

BACKGROUND -- HR 6040 was reported by the House Ways and Means Committee June 18, 1955, and passed by the House June 22, 1955. It would require the Treasury Department to base customs duty solely on the "export value" of the import rather than on either the "export value" or "foreign value," whichever was higher. Export value is the price actually paid by the importer for the item; foreign value is the price it would bring in a foreign market. (1955 Almanac, p. 425)

TESTIMONY -- June 25 -- H. Chapman Rose, former Under Secretary of the Treasury and spokesman for the Department, said the current cumbersome system of determining the value of imports had resulted in a six-months backlog of customs investigations. Rose said the Treasury Department favored amending the House-passed bill to limit application of the new system for five years to items which would enjoy a customs reduction of less than 5 percent under the change.

Harry S. Radcliffe of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. said enactment of HR 6040 would be a "forward step" in eliminating delays in customs valuations. He supported the Treasury amendment as "an attempt at reasonable compromise."

June 26 -- John G. Lerch of New York, an attorney representing 11 trade associations, said the bill was a "vicious" effort to "destroy protection of American industry and labor."

O.R. Strackbein of the Nation Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy said he thought the bill would weaken the Anti Dumping

Act by depriving the Treasury of information on domestic prices where imports came from. Strackbein said he thought HR 6040 was an effort to live up to U.S. obligations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) which Congress had never approved.

June 27 -- R. Buford Brandis of the American Cotton Manufacturing Institute, Richard F. Hansen of the Manufacturing Chemists' Assn., R.W. Hooker of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Assn. and Edmund Wellington Jr. of the National Federation of Textiles opposed the bill.

HELLS CANYON

COMMITTEE -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

ACTION -- June 26 ordered reported a bill (HR 4719) authorizing construction, operation and maintenance of a single, high dam at Hells Canyon on the Snake River between Idaho and Oregon. (Weekly Report, p. 737)

The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported a similar bill June 19. (S 1333 -- S Rept 2275)

The bill was approved by a 15-13 vote after a recommitment motion by Rep. Hamer H. Budge (R Idaho) was rejected by a 15-6 vote. A second motion by Rep. Budge to amend the bill by incorporating language to protect state water rights was also defeated. Rep. J. Edgar Chenoweth (R Colo.) voted with 14 Democrats to report it favorably. Rep. George A. Shuford (D N.C.) and 12 Republicans opposed it.

BACKGROUND -- Hearings were held by both House and Senate subcommittees on Hells Canyon Dam bills (HR 4719 and S 1333) in 1955, but neither bill reached the floor before Congress adjourned. The Federal Power Commission in August, 1955, granted the Idaho Power Co. a 50-year lease to build three small dams in the area. (1955 Almanac, p. 499)

DEPRESSED AREAS

COMMITTEE -- House Banking and Currency.

ACTION -- June 21 by a 15-8 vote ordered reported an amended bill (HR 8555) to authorize federal aid to areas suffering large-scale unemployment or low income. The bill would make urban areas with 8 percent unemployment over two years, or 12 percent unemployment for six months, and low-income farm areas eligible for long-term federal loans and limited grants. Funds totaling \$250 million would be authorized for the program to be administered by a new federal agency. Grants would be made only in emergencies to publicly owned facilities.

As ordered reported, HR 8555 differed substantially from the bill as originally drafted with Administration support in which loan funds were limited to \$50 million. (Weekly Report, p. 476)

SECURITY RISKS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Internal Security Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On S 4047, S 4050 and S 4051 to permit the federal government to discharge persons in non-sensitive as well as sensitive positions for security reasons.

TESTIMONY -- June 26 -- Sens. James O. Eastland (D Miss.) and Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) said that the Supreme Court majority had written a "pro communist opinion" in its June 11 decision forbidding the firing of

federal personnel on security grounds from non-sensitive jobs. Chief Justice Earl Warren was accused by both Senators of "following the Communist party line."

Eastland said the Chief Justice, "...takes the same position they (the Communists) do when he says the Communist party is just another political party." McCarthy said, "The Court has sunk to a new low since Warren took over."

Associate Justice John M. Harlan wrote the decision for the Court. Warren concurred in it. Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.), the first witness to appear at the one-man hearing conducted by Eastland, said the decision was "dangerous" and "reckless" and "ignored" the intent of Congress.

June 27 -- Spokesmen for the Americans for Democratic Action and the American Civil Liberties Union opposed the legislation. Joseph L. Rauh Jr., national chairman of the ADA, said, "If there is no national security information connected with the job, a security risk program is entirely out of place."

Patrick Malin, director of the Civil Liberties Union, said, "In my view there has not been a hiatus (in national security) as a result of the Cole decision." He said that the burden of proof of loyalty charges should be heavier on the government in the case of non-sensitive employees.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- McCarthy June 27 in a Senate speech said, "If the Congress does not do something to discipline the Court to prevent the Court from passing laws, then the Congress might as well close up shop. The Supreme Court," he said, "has proceeded to legislate in national affairs as though it were a 'Super Congress'."

Chief Justice Warren June 27 declined to comment on accusations made by Eastland and McCarthy.

ADMINISTRATION BOOK

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Special Investigations Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On the release of private Administration papers to Robert J. Donovan, White House correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune, for a book entitled "Eisenhower - the Inside Story."

TESTIMONY -- June 26 -- Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) said he wanted to know how Donovan got documents "more secret" than those refused Congress.

In a letter to the Subcommittee, Maxwell M. Rabb, Secretary to the Cabinet, said neither he nor any of his staff leaked documents to Donovan.

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) said Rabb's refusal to appear before the Subcommittee in person was "inexcusably arrogant." McClellan said "the White House owes it to this Committee, to Congress and the people of the U.S. to immediately clear up this matter... so that we know whether Congress is being discriminated against." He said he would instruct his staff to repeat their request for documents from executive agencies that formerly refused to submit them on grounds of separation of powers of the legislative and executive branches.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- June 25 Chairman William L. Dawson (D Ill.) of the House Government Operations Committee said "a continuing claim of privilege on information which has been released to an individual would seem an act of inconsistency. Certainly there could be no plea that it is in the national interest to block

that information from Congress. If frank Cabinet discussions can be released to private citizens, this would knock in the head the argument that their suppression is needed to insure obtaining candid advice."

Chairman John E. Moss Jr. (D Calif.) of the House Government Operations, Government Information Subcommittee, said, "I think that if the records were available on that basis to an individual, from here on out any claim of privilege by the executive for those same records is outrageous."

GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations, Special Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On suppression of government information. (Weekly Report, p. 737)

TESTIMONY -- June 22 -- Chairman John E. Moss (D Calif.) said that if the Justice Department was right in contending in a legal brief submitted to the Subcommittee June 20 that the President was the "sole judge" of what information Congress should be given, "Congress might as well fold up its tent and go home." Moss said the argument was tantamount to a demand that Congress "rely upon spoon-fed information from the President." He said the Subcommittee and its staff agreed that the "conclusions have no validity whatsoever."

Willard W. Gatchell, general counsel of the Federal Power Commission, said new FPC rules adopted after Committee hearings "brought to light some obscurities and inconsistencies" that were remedied to give the public greater access to FPC files and information.

Counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission, Securities and Exchange Commission, Civil Aeronautics Board and Federal Trade Commission said they would give Congressional committees information they would withhold from the general public.

MANPOWER UTILIZATION

COMMITTEE -- House Post Office and Civil Service, Manpower Utilization and Departmental Personnel Management Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On manpower utilization of federal employees.

TESTIMONY -- June 25 -- Chairman James C. Davis (D Ga.) said his Subcommittee would look into "the underlying reasons" for "empire building" on the part of the executive branch. Davis said that in January, 1937, the ratio of Grade 15 (then the top civil service grade) employees to the total civilian employment was 1 to 3,738. By December 1944 the ratio dropped to 1 to 2,503. In 1955 after adoption of a new classification system, the number in grades 15 through 18 related to total employment was 1 to 447. "Based on past trends," Davis said, "it appears that today it has further declined to about 1 to 350." Davis said "the latest organization chart indicates that triplication exists where once there was only duplication." He said, "Perhaps Congress has gone too far in delegating to the executive branch authority to reorganize and to increase the number of higher grades."

Civil Service Commission Chairman Philip Young said the Commission would cooperate with the Subcommittee to supply information on agency reorganizations, but that the Commission was not "in the management

survey business." Young said the CSC had no control over the internal organization of an agency. He said "basic control" was exercised by Congress through appropriations. Young defended as a "healthy sign" the increase in the number of top grade employees from 1953-1955, and said the increases followed recommendations of the Hoover Commission.

BACKGROUND -- Congress in 1949 adopted a new system of classifying federal jobs. Under P L 429, 81st Congress, three different position classification systems -- CAF, or Clerical, Administrative and Fiscal; P, professional and scientific; and SP, subprofessional -- were combined in a single general classification system, GS. GS grades ranged from 1 to 18. Grade 15 was the equivalent of the highest-paid position under the old systems -- P 8 or CAF 15. Grades 16, 17 and 18 of the new GS system were known unofficially as "super-grades". A total of 31 different pay levels under the old systems became 18 under the new classification system. (1949 Almanac, p. 569)

AIR POWER

COMMITTEE -- Senate Armed Services, Air Force Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the adequacy of United States air power. (Weekly Report, p. 742).

TESTIMONY -- June 25 -- Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker said it was possible the Army, Navy and Air Force soon might each have a guided missile of 1,500-mile range. He said the Army had no desire to covet the role of the Air Force, but added if there had been more Army aviation to support ground forces in Korea, many lives might have been saved.

June 26 -- Secretary of the Air Force Donald A. Quarles said the Administration's \$15.6 billion Air Force budget for 1957 was "sufficient," but that it would have to be increased in 1958 to meet future goals. Quarles said total air power of the free world was greater than that of the Communist bloc, and that "it is not a logical conclusion to say they have overtaken us or that they will."

June 27 -- Secretary of the Navy Charles S. Thomas said the Navy air arm was "far more powerful than many of us have realized," and that carrier launched bombers could deliver hydrogen bombs on all but "a few important targets in the world." He said the Navy recently had developed and "has on hand an anti-submarine weapon which will revolutionize anti-submarine warfare." He did not elaborate.

Army spokesmen, in secret testimony made public June 27, said the Army was confident it could achieve a successful counter-weapon against ballistic missiles in time to meet "the described threat of 1960 or 1961."

June 28 -- Quarles said the Air Force might need \$23.6 billion for the year ending July 1, 1958, compared with the \$16.5 billion recommended by the Administration. Quarles said his figure was a "flash estimate" by Gen. Nathan Twining, Air Force chief of staff, and that no "firm" figure had been reached. Quarles said B-52 production, set back by failure of one small part in the bomber, would be back on schedule in September.

CORRUPT PRACTICES PROBE

COMMITTEE -- Special Senate Committee to Investigate Corrupt Practices.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the activities of persons and organizations in connection with the vetoed bill

(HR 6665) to exempt independent producers of natural gas from federal utility rate control. (Weekly Report, p. 739)

TESTIMONY -- June 28 -- Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers (AFL-CIO), said his union engaged in "lobbying" against the gas bill "and our only regret is we didn't get more votes." Reuther said the UAW fought the battle of the consumer, but "we had only a pea shooter, while the oil and gas industry had 16-inch guns." He said his group spent \$38,762 to defeat the bill.

Reuther said he was certain that an investigation would show "a very direct relationship between the voting habits of Congress and campaign contributions received from such organizations as the gas lobby." He said the Corrupt Practices Act should be amended to impose a \$5 ceiling on campaign contributions instead of the present \$5,000.

The UAW president compared his union spending for lobbying against the gas bill with the \$1,753,513 reported to the Committee by the Natural Gas and Oil Resources Committee. Although officials of that committee said they did not engage in lobbying, Reuther said if their work was not lobbying, "I don't know what lobbying is."

Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) said he was inclined to agree with Reuther.

When asked if he believed the gas industry groups broke any laws, Reuther said he did "not think they did anything illegal."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) June 22 said he favored broadening the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act to make it apply to contacts with executive department officials as well as Congress. He cited as an example the appointment that John E. Heyke of the Brooklyn Union Gas Co. had with Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams during Senate debate on the natural gas bill. Heyke is chairman of the Council of Local Gas Cos. which opposed passage of the bill.

CIVIL RIGHTS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On civil rights legislation. (Weekly Report, p. 673)

TESTIMONY -- June 25 -- Attorney General Joseph T. Patterson of Mississippi said it was unfair to regard the Emmett Till case as typical of the people of his state. (Till, a Negro boy, was killed after allegedly making a "wolf whistle" at a white woman. Two white men were tried for murder but acquitted.) Patterson said the case was "an unfortunate occurrence that could happen in any state." He said proposed civil rights legislation was "wholly unnecessary."

Attorney John J. Wicker of Richmond, Va., a former State Senator and temporary chairman of the 1945 Constitutional Convention of Virginia, said regardless of "high and noble and honest" motives and intentions of the legislation's sponsors, "the results and effects... would be seriously and irreparably damaging to the constitutional rights of the states and of their governments and of many of their officials and citizens."

June 26 -- Rep. James C. Davis (D Ga.) said the bills would "only result in raining chaos, bitterness and turmoil down upon areas which now enjoy harmony and unity."

Rep. John Bell Williams (D Miss.) said friendly Negro-white relations had been virtually destroyed in the

COMMITTEE CALENDAR

HOUSE

- July 2 Judiciary, Antitrust Subcommittee -- HR 11360 to permit auto dealers to bring suit against manufacturers. Continues July 9.
- 2 Government Operations, Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee -- Civil aviation problems with government witnesses slated to testify.
- 3 Ways and Means -- HR 10578, 11764 to exclude employee contributions to the railroad retirement fund from income taxes.
- 5 Government Operations, Special Subcommittee -- Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson on release of information from his Department.
- 10 Un-American Activities -- Fund for the Republic on its survey of blacklisting in the entertainment industry.

SENATE

- July 2 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- Legislation to curb gambling, especially in regard to slot machines and the interstate transmission of gambling information.
- 5 Post Office and Civil Service -- S 2628 and HR 7619 to increase pay for heads of executive departments and agencies.

South "by outsiders who come in for the express purpose of creating discord."

Attorney General John Ben Shepperd of Texas, in a letter to Chairman James O. Eastland (D Miss.), said enactment of the bills "would be the largest single stride ever made toward an absolute federal police state." He said the proposals were "purely vote-buying gimmicks." Shepperd's letter was submitted by his assistant, Horace Wimberly.

RIGHTS BILL OUT

COMMITTEE -- House Rules.

ACTION -- June 27 voted 8 to 3 to grant an open rule on HR 627 to establish a civil rights commission within the executive branch of the government, provide an attorney general for civil rights in the Justice Department and amend the law to protect further the right to vote. (Weekly Report, p. 608)

Voting for the rule were Reps. Richard Bolling (D Mo.), Ray J. Madden (D Ind.), James J. Delaney (D N.Y.), Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (D Mass), Leo E. Allen (R Ill.), Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio), Harris Ellsworth (R Ore.) and Henry J. Latham (R N.Y.). Opposed were the Chairman Howard W. Smith (D Va.), William M. Colmer (D Miss.) and James W. Trimble (D Ark.).

BACKGROUND -- HR 627 was reported by the House Judiciary Committee (H Rept 2187) May 21. Hearings on the measure were adjourned abruptly June 21 when Chairman Smith (D Va.) found there was not a quorum present. At the same time Rep. James Roosevelt (D Calif.) was circulating a petition in an effort to force the bill out of Committee by obtaining 218 signatures. (Weekly Report, p. 741)

GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations, Executive and Legislative Reorganization Subcommittee.
HELD HEARINGS -- On various plans to reorganize the federal government. (Weekly Report, p. 732)

HOME LOAN BANK

June 27 -- Witnesses who endorsed a resolution (S Res 291) to disapprove of Reorganization Plan No. 2 which would separate the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp. from the Federal Home Loan Bank Board: Sens. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), Gordon D. Allott (R Colo.), J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.); Owen A. Kane of the Comptroller General's office; Chairman Walter W. McAllister of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board; Henry A. Bubbs of the U. S. Savings and Loan League, Chicago; W. Franklin Morrison of the National Savings and Loan League, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Joseph F. Maloney of Fordham University; Chairman Frank Muller Jr. of the Federal Savings and Loan Advisory Council, Washington, D.C.

Most of the witnesses favoring the disapproval took issue with the Hoover Commission contention that having the corporation run by the same officials who controlled the bank board was poor business. Others said the recommendations had not been given adequate study.

Those opposing the resolution to disapprove the reorganization plan: Director Percival F. Brundage of the Budget Bureau and Col. Edward Sherman of the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report. Brundage said the separation would give the government and insured savings and loan associations "just a little extra protection." He said it was not sound management to vest insurance underwriting authority in the same board charged with chartering savings and loan banks.

ACTION -- June 27 the Subcommittee ordered reported S Res 291. Chairman John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) said Subcommittee members were "in general agreement...that a reorganization of this magnitude should be given much more thorough deliberation." The reorganization plan would go into effect July 16 if neither the House nor Senate disapproved it before that date.

HOUSE ACTION

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations, Executive and Legislative Reorganization Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On H Res 541, disapproving Reorganization Plan No. 2, to separate the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp. and the Home Loan Bank Board.

TESTIMONY -- June 26 -- Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.) said the trustees for the FSLIC would be "susceptible to pressure from the President's office."

Chairman Brent Spence (D Ky.) of the House Banking and Currency Committee said his Committee had not been consulted. "I haven't heard of anyone in either agency who supports this reorganization, not one," he said.

NEW DEFENSE CHIEFS

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations, Executive and Legislative Reorganization Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On H Res 534 to disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 1 which would establish new

secretaryships for research and development within the Defense Department.

TESTIMONY -- June 25 -- Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.) of the House Armed Services Committee endorsed H Res 534. Vinson said he did not object to the plan itself, but said he was not informed of the plan until "it was sent up here" by the Eisenhower Administration. He asked that the disapproval resolution be passed so his Armed Services Committee could consider the plan in the usual legislative manner.

Acting Secretary of Defense Reuben B. Robertson Jr., Deputy Director E. R. Jones of the Budget Bureau and Chairman Mervin J. Kelly of the Hoover Commission Task Force on Research and Development endorsed the reorganization plan.

ACTION -- The Subcommittee adopted H Res 534 disapproving of the research and development plan.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- June 27 the House Armed Services Committee ordered reported HR 15575 to provide for an assistant secretary for research and development in each of the three military departments -- Army, Navy and Air Force -- as the Hoover Commission recommended.

ATOMIC POWER

COMMITTEE -- House Appropriations.

ACTION -- June 26 subpoenaed the N.W. Ayer & Sons advertising agency to explain "the purpose" of a full-page advertisement published June 14 which members claimed misrepresented the status of U.S. development of peace-time atomic power. (Weekly Report, p. 728)

The Committee also subpoenaed an unidentified editorial writer of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch in connection with an editorial on June 24 referring to "an atomic-power policy that has collapsed." Chairman Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) said Committee members want to know the "basis of some of the statements" in the Post-Dispatch editorial.

CARGO PREFERENCE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ACTION -- June 27 filed a report (S Rept 2376) on proposals to allow more farm surpluses to be exported in foreign ships. (Weekly Report, p. 477)

The Committee said that the proposals to amend the Cargo Preference Act (PL 664, 83rd Congress) would not be in the public interest. PL 664 requires that at least half of the United States government's ocean-going cargo be carried in privately owned American merchant ships if such vessels are available at reasonable rates. (1954 Almanac, p. 515)

Loss of these preference cargoes, the Committee said, would have a disastrous effect upon the American merchant marine.

PANAMA CANAL

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ACTION -- June 27 reported a bill (S 2167 -- S Rept 2375) to transfer the administration of the Panama Canal to the Secretary of Commerce. It would also revise the formula for determining tolls for ships using the canal.

GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

Twenty of the 21 Republican governors attending the 48th annual governors' conference at Atlantic City, N.J., June 25 signed a formal petition urging President Eisenhower to seek re-election. Gov. George N. Craig of Indiana had left the conference before he had an opportunity to sign the petition. Vice President Richard M. Nixon was not included in the declaration of support. Gov. Fred Hall of Kansas, who circulated the petition, said it never occurred to him to add Nixon's name.

On the Democratic side, five governors said they thought the party would have a battle to capture their states from the Republicans in November if President Eisenhower sought re-election. Making the analysis were Govs. A.B. (Happy) Chandler (Ky.), Abraham Ribicoff (Conn.), Averell Harriman (N.Y.), G. Mennen Williams (Mich.) and Robert B. Meyner (N.J.).

Chandler said he was willing to talk with Harriman about the possibility of supporting the New Yorker for the Presidential nomination if Harriman would support Chandler for the party's Vice Presidential nomination. Ribicoff said Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) would be an "excellent" choice for the Vice Presidential nomination.

GOP NAMES KEYNOTER

Gov. Arthur B. Langlie (Wash.) June 22 was selected by the Republican convention arrangements committee to deliver the keynote address at the party's convention in San Francisco. Langlie is a candidate for the Senate seat held by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.).

Other convention officials recommended by the arrangements committee:

Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.), temporary chairman.

House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.), permanent chairman, a post he has held four times in the past.

Sen. Prescott Bush (Conn.), chairman of the GOP platform committee.

Gladys E. Swann, Montana, secretary.

B. Walter Swann, Chicago, sergeant at arms.

Rep. Katharine St. George (N.Y.), parliamentarian.

National Chairman Leonard W. Hall June 22 said the question of the length of the convention, whether to shorten it to three days instead of four, was discussed. He said no decision was reached.

Langlie said his address would contrast the situation when President Eisenhower came into office with the situation in 1956 including "the controls we had then compared to free enterprise now."

Hall said no message was received at the meeting from President Eisenhower.

Congressional Candidates

Following is a list of candidates who have announced or filed for Senate and House seats; 1955 Eisenhower Support and Opposition and Party Unity scores follow current terms. Other announcements are in previous Weekly Reports.

SENATE

● Seeking nomination:

George B. Huff (R Ind.), Indianapolis; June 18.
Talmadge Bowers (D Ga.), Canton; June 20.
M.E. Thompson (D Ga.), Atlanta, former governor (1946-48); June 23.

HOUSE

● Seeking re-election:

Rep. Howard H. Baker (R Tenn.), 2nd Dist., Huntsville, 4th term (78,22;65); June 20.
Rep. Horace Seely-Brown (R Conn.), 2nd Dist., Pomfret, 3rd term (59,37;65); June 21.
Rep. Albert W. Cretella (R Conn.), 3rd Dist., North Haven, 2nd term (63,32;68); June 22.
Rep. Albert P. Morano (R Conn.), 4th Dist., Greenwich, 3rd term (71,20;52); June 22.
Rep. James T. Patterson (R Conn.), 5th Dist., Naugatuck, 5th term (54,41;61); June 23.

● Seeking nomination:

J.B. Brayman (Soc. Dem. Va.), 6th Dist., Lynchburg; June 19.
Clark J. Robb (Soc. Dem. Va.), 10th Dist., Herndon; June 20.
H.B. Clay (R Va.), 8th Dist., Ashland; June 20.
Edwin H. May Jr. (R Conn.), 1st Dist., Wethersfield; June 23.

INDIANA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Mayor Ralph Tucker of Terre Haute June 26 was nominated for governor by the Indiana Democratic convention. Claude Wickard, former Secretary of Agriculture (1940-45) and REA Administrator (1945-53), won the Democratic nomination for the Senate. (Weekly Report, p. 78)

Tucker was nominated on the ninth ballot in the longest state convention balloting since voting machines first were used by the parties in 1948. He defeated State Sen. Matthew A. Welsh of Vincennes, supported by Frank McKinney of Indianapolis, former Democratic National Chairman (1951-53). Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler had supported S. Hugh Dillin, Petersburg attorney, but switched his support to Tucker on the crucial ballot. Wickard, a Camden farm operator, easily defeated B. Howard Caughran, former U.S. attorney at Indianapolis.

N. DAKOTA PRIMARY

This was the lineup for November as a result of the June 26 primary (asterisk denotes the incumbent):

Republican		Democrat
	SENATE	
Milton R. Young*		Quentin Burdick
	GOVERNOR	
John E. Davis		Wallace E. Warner
	HOUSE	
Usher L. Burdick*	At-Large	Agnes Geelan
Otto Krueger*	At-Large	S.B. Hocking

N.Y. CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES

Following is the November lineup of Congressional candidates in New York State. The two Senate candidates remain to be chosen. (Asterisk denotes the incumbent).

Republican	Dist.	Democrat
Stuyvesant Wainwright*	1.	T. Bronson O'Reilly
Steven B. Derounian*	2.	Julius D'Amato
Frank J. Becker*	3.	Francis X. Hardiman
Henry J. Latham*	4.	J.J. Perrini
Albert H. Bosch*	5.	J.J. Quinn
A.H. Buschmann	6.	Lester Holtzman*
Joseph Stockinger	7.	J.J. Delaney*
Leon F. Nadrowski	8.	Victor L. Anfuso*
Benjamin F. Feldman	9.	Eugene J. Keogh*
Abraham Sher	10.	Edna F. Kelly*
Henry D. Dorfman	11.	Emanuel Celler*
Francis E. Dorn*	12.	Donald L. O'Toole
Joseph Moriber	13.	Abraham J. Multer*
J.P. Lefkowitz	14.	John J. Rooney*
John H. Ray*	15.	Ralph Di Iorio
Joseph A. Bailey	16.	Adam C. Powell Jr.*
Frederic R. Coudert Jr.*	17.	Anthony B. Akers
James G. Donovan*	18.	A.E. Santangelo
Maurice G. Henry Jr.	19.	Arthur G. Klein*
Milton H. Adler	20.	Ludwig Teller
Dalton J. Shapo	21.	Herbert Zelenko*
Henry Rose	22.	James C. Healey*
Philip Myer	23.	Isidor Dollinger*
Harold Grosberg	24.	Charles A. Buckley*
Paul A. Fino*	25.	E.A. Cunningham
Edwin B. Dooley	26.	Julia L. Crews
Ralph W. Gwinn*	27.	William D. Carlebach
Katharine St. George*	28.	William H. Mauldin
J. Ernest Wharton*	29.	Vincent di Gennaro
Robert E. Gray	30.	Leo W. O'Brien*
Dean P. Taylor*	31.	Theodore A. Knapp
Bernard W. Kearney*	32.	R. Joseph Giblin
Clarence E. Kilburn*	33.	Louis C. Britton
William R. Williams*	34.	Edwin L. Slusarczyk
R. Walter Riehlman*	35.	Thomas J. Lowery Jr.
John Taber*	36.	Lewis S. Bell
W. Sterling Cole*	37.	Francis P. Hogan
Kenneth B. Keating*	38.	Reed Harding
Harold C. Ostertag*	39.	William H. Mostyn
William E. Miller*	40.	A. Thorne Hills
Edmund P. Radwan*	41.	Edward P. Jehle
John R. Pillion*	42.	James B. Kane Jr.
Daniel A. Reed*	43.	T. Joseph Lynch

State Roundup

CALIFORNIA -- Paul Ziffren of Beverly Hills June 25 was re-elected Democratic national committeeman by the party's delegation to the national convention. Mrs. Clara Shirpsier of Berkley, a supporter of Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) in the June 5 Presidential preference primary, was defeated for the national committeewoman's post by Mrs. Elizabeth Smith of Kentfield, a supporter of Adlai E. Stevenson. On motion of Rep. Clair Engle of Red Bluff, the delegation voted to stand by Stevenson "until nominated." (Weekly Report, p. 665)

KANSAS -- Harry H. Woodring, former governor of Kansas (1931-33) and Secretary of War under the late President Roosevelt (1936-40) June 21 filed for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. George Docking, Lawrence attorney, June 10 announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination. Gov. Fred Hall has announced his candidacy for re-election. Opposing him for the GOP nomination were Warren W. Shaw, a state representative from Topeka; Francis Holton, Topeka; and John O. Stewart, Kansas City, Kan.

MARYLAND -- Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin (R) June 25 said in an interview he would not welcome Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) in the state to campaign for the re-election of Sen. John M. Butler. McKeldin said "I never welcomed him (McCarthy) in the beginning and I am sure I would not welcome him now." McKeldin said Butler would defeat former Sen. Millard E. Tydings (D 1926-50) without outside help. McCarthy June 25 said "no statement by Mortimer Snerd McKeldin" would have any bearing on whether he campaigned for Butler. McCarthy campaigned for Butler in 1950 when he defeated Tydings, then the incumbent.

MISSISSIPPI -- Gov. J.P. Coleman June 20 said he would do his "dead level best to prevent the destruction of the Democratic party" at the national convention. He said he favored the nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson but added this was a personal choice and did not bind the state party or himself.

MISSOURI -- The St. Louis Election Board June 18 reported 376,000 voters. Slightly more than 70,000 or 18.6 percent of the total were Negroes, the Board said. Ernest Calloway, president of the St. Louis branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said Negroes currently were a majority of voters in seven of the city's 28 wards.

NEW YORK -- The State Congress of Industrial Organizations executive board June 21 said Gov. Averell Harriman was a "true liberal" who would find wide backing if he won the Democratic Presidential nomination. Sen. Irving M. Ives (R) June 23 said he was "recovering most satisfactorily" from two recent operations. He said "it has been brought to my attention that rumors are being circulated to the effect I intend to resign from the Senate.... I have never entertained such a thought."

NORTH CAROLINA -- Ralph Gardner, Shelby and Washington, D.C., attorney, June 25 withdrew from the June 30 runoff primary for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the 11th District. Basil Whitener was unopposed for the nomination. There was no Republican candidate. (Weekly Report, p. 652)

FACTS ABOUT THE AUG. 13 DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

- Time -- Aug. 13.
- Place -- Chicago, population 3,620,962 (1950).
- Number of votes -- 1,372.
- Number of delegates -- 2,744 (maximum).
- Number of alternates -- 1,896 (maximum).
- Votes required to nominate -- 686%.

The 32nd Democratic National Convention will open Aug. 13 in Chicago. The date and place were established by the Democratic National Committee, which issued the call for the 1956 convention Dec. 21, 1955. This will be the ninth time the Democrats have held their convention in Chicago, and the 22nd major political convention to be held there.

Site of convention sessions will be the International Amphitheatre, located in the Union Stockyards, three miles from the Loop. The largest roofed exhibition hall in the world, it has a seating capacity of 12,000. Democratic headquarters will be at the Conrad Hilton Hotel.

A maximum of 2,744 delegates and 1,896 alternates will participate in the convention, but because of the Democrats' system of fractional voting, most delegates will have only half a vote. An explanation of how votes and delegates are apportioned follows.

Apportionment of Votes

There will be a total of 1,372 votes in the 1956 convention, 142 more than in 1952; 686% votes will be required to nominate a candidate. (See chart, p. 752)

Votes will be distributed among the states according to this formula:

2 votes for each Senator and Representative in Congress.

4 votes for any state that went Democratic in the 1948 Presidential election.

2 votes for each Congressional district lost by a state as a result of the reapportionment following the 1950 census.

4 votes for any state that either went Democratic in the 1952 Presidential election or elected a Democratic governor on or after Nov. 4, 1952.

Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia each are allotted 6 votes; the Virgin Islands and the Canal Zone each get 3.

Apportionment of Delegates, Alternates

Every state and territory may send to the convention either one delegate with one vote or two delegates, each with one-half vote, for each vote in its apportionment. This is a change from 1952 when each district delegate (a delegate representing a Congressional district that does not comprise an entire state) was required to have one full vote, though fractional voting was permitted for delegates-at-large.

In the past the convention has seated delegations that exceeded their allotted size, but the national committee said it would not do so this year.

There will be one alternate for every delegate-at-large, regardless of whether he casts a whole vote or half a vote, but for district representation there will be only one alternate a vote, even though the vote may be cast by two delegates.

Selection of Delegates

The following methods are used by the various states and territories to select delegates:

BY PRIMARY -- Alabama, California, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wisconsin, District of Columbia. Of these states, Minnesota elects three of its delegates-at-large and Illinois and New York elect all of their delegates-at-large by state convention; Pennsylvania's are selected by the state committee. Wisconsin's alternates are chosen by the state committee.

BY DISTRICT OR STATE CONVENTION -- Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wyoming, Alaska, Canal Zone, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

BY STATE COMMITTEE -- Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana.

Rules

Convention rules have remained almost untouched through the years. The following are significant:

Unit Rule -- The national convention will uphold a requirement imposed by the state convention that a delegation cast its entire vote as a unit, in accordance with the dictates of a majority of the delegation. (See p. 750)

Loyalty Oath -- For 1956 the national committee has recommended a rule under which it would be "understood" that a state Democratic party, in certifying delegates, "undertakes to assure that voters in the state will have the opportunity to cast their election ballots for the Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees selected" by the convention and that delegates will be "bona fide Democrats." (See p. 750)

Voting -- Roll calls must be taken upon demand of one-fifth of the delegates on the floor, according to past practice. For 1956, however, the national committee has recommended a change to permit roll calls upon demand of eight delegations. The committee also has proposed a rule to permit roll calls of states to continue while an individual delegation is being polled.

Instructions -- The convention will enforce voting instructions of state conventions, but not of state primaries.



FACTS ABOUT THE AUG. 20 REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

- Time -- Aug. 20.
- Place -- San Francisco, population 775,357 (1950).
- Number of votes -- 1,323.
- Number of delegates -- 1,323.
- Number of alternates -- 1,323.
- Votes required to nominate -- 662.



The 26th Republican National Convention will open Aug. 20 in San Francisco. The Republican National Committee called for the convention Dec. 1, 1955. This will be the first time the Republicans have held their convention in the Far West, but the second major political convention to be held in San Francisco, the Democrats convening there in 1920. The convention will mark the 100th anniversary of the first Republican nominating convention held in Philadelphia June 17-19, 1856. It will be the latest date a major political convention ever has been held and only the second time the Republicans convened later than the Democrats. It also happened in 1888.

Site of convention sessions will be the Cow Palace -- the largest exhibit arena in the Far West -- seating 14,800 persons after alterations are finished. Delegates, alternates and newspapermen will occupy the 3,594 seats on the convention floor. The official headquarters hotels will be the Fairmont and Mark Hopkins.

Principal convention officers:

- Keynoter -- Gov. Arthur B. Langlie of Washington.
- Temporary chairman -- Sen. William F. Knowland of California.
- Permanent chairman -- Rep. Joseph W. Martin Jr. of Massachusetts.
- Platform committee chairman -- Sen. Prescott Bush of Connecticut.

There will be 1,323 delegates at the convention, 117 more than in 1952, and an equal number of alternates. Each delegate will have one vote; 662 votes will be necessary to nominate a candidate. (See chart, p. 752)

Apportionment of Delegates

This is the basis of delegate apportionment laid down by the 1952 convention to be followed this year:

- 4 delegates-at-large for each state.
- 2 additional delegates-at-large for each Representative in Congress at large.
- 6 additional delegates-at-large for each state that went Republican in the 1952 Presidential election or, at that time or later, elected a Republican governor or Senator.
- 1 district delegate for each Congressional district that cast at least 2,000 votes for a Republican elector for President in 1952.
- 1 additional district delegate for each Congressional district that cast at least 10,000 votes for a Republican elector or a Republican Congressman in the last election.

Alaska to get 4 delegates-at-large, the District of Columbia 6, and Hawaii 6, plus 4 more if the Republican nominee for Delegate to Congress was elected in the last election. Puerto Rico has 3 delegates-at-large, the Virgin Islands 1. The Canal Zone will not be represented. Each delegate will have one alternate.

Selection of Delegates

Delegates will be selected by the following methods:

BY PRIMARY -- California, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wisconsin, District of Columbia. Of these states, Minnesota elects three of its delegates-at-large and Illinois, New York and Pennsylvania elect all of their delegates-at-large by state convention.

BY DISTRICT OR STATE CONVENTION -- Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wyoming, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

BY STATE COMMITTEE -- Arizona, Arkansas, Louisiana.

Rules

Each Republican convention adopts a complete set of rules, based on those of previous conventions. Unlike the Democrats, the Republicans do not enforce a unit rule, nor do they require a loyalty oath from their delegates. Roll calls must be taken upon demand of six state delegations.

The Republican convention of 1952 adopted as part of its permanent rules a requirement that contested delegates on the temporary roll be denied voting privileges unless they had been placed on the temporary roll by vote of at least two-thirds of the national committee. (See "Fair play" amendment, p. 750)

Comments on the Presidency

"I would rather be in my grave than in the Presidency." -- George Washington.

"I feel like the man who was tarred and feathered and ridden out of town on a rail. To the man who asked him how he liked it, he said, 'If it wasn't for the honor of the thing, I'd rather walk.'" -- Abraham Lincoln.

"No President ever enjoyed himself as much as I have. I shall miss having my hand on the lever of the great machine." -- Theodore Roosevelt.

"Since studying this subject I am convinced that the office of President is not such a very difficult one to fill, his duties being mainly to execute the laws of Congress." -- Adm. George Dewey, 1900, on announcing his availability for the Presidency.

ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Democratic National Committee

The Democratic National Committee, organized in 1848, is the interim governing body of the Democratic party. Currently its full strength is 108 members, one man and one woman from each of the 48 states, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone and the Virgin Islands. New York and West Virginia each have a vacancy. Members are nominated by the states and approved by the national convention, which invariably approves the states' recommendations. These are the methods of nomination used by the various states and territories:

- By state primary -- Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida and Oregon.

- By state convention -- Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Virgin Islands and Wisconsin.

- By delegates to national convention -- California, Canal Zone, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio and Vermont.

- By state committee -- Arizona, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Montana, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming.

The national committee serves for four years, from convention to convention. Committee officers include a chairman, not more than six vice chairmen, secretary and treasurer. They are elected by the committee, but need not be chosen from the ranks of its members. Major officers actually are chosen by the party's Presidential candidate. The committee usually maintains standing executive, finance and credentials committees.

The duties and powers of the national committee, according to the Democratic Manual, ordinarily include:

- Directing the national campaign.
- Creating committees and subcommittees and electing or appointing additional officers or subcommittees.
- Resolving contests for membership in the national committee.

- Maintaining national headquarters in Washington and in the convention city during convention sessions.

- Maintaining press-radio-television services, speakers' bureaus, information services, etc.

- Financing convention and campaign expenses.

- Arranging for the national convention, including setting the time and place, issuing the call, recommending a slate of temporary officers and preparing a temporary roll of delegates.

- Filling vacancies on the national ticket that occur after the convention.

- Submitting recommendations for consideration by the convention.

- Expelling members.

MEMBERSHIP

Members of the Democratic National Committee:

OFFICERS

Chairman: Paul M. Butler

Vice chairmen: Rep. Hale Boggs (La.), Rep. William L. Dawson (Ill.), Mrs. India Edwards, Sen. Mike Mansfield (Mont.), Gov. Robert B. Meyner (N.J.), Gov. G. Mennen Williams (Mich.).

Secretary: Mrs. Dorothy Vredenburgh.

Treasurer: Matthew H. McCloskey.

Parliamentarian: Rep. Clarence Cannon (Mo.).

Sergeant at Arms: Leslie L. Biffle.

MEMBERS

ALABAMA -- James Smith, Mrs. Lennard Thomas.

ARIZONA -- Stephen W. Langmade, Mrs. W.P. Stuart.

ARKANSAS -- Paul Chambers, Mrs. Jack Carnes.

CALIFORNIA -- Paul Ziffren, Mrs. Clara Shirpsier.

COLORADO -- George F. Rock, Mrs. Marguerite Peyton Thompson.

CONNECTICUT -- John M. Golden, Mrs. Dorothy Satti.

DELAWARE -- William S. Potter, Mrs. Caroline Hughes.

FLORIDA -- Richard D. Barker, Mrs. E. Neil Alford.

GEORGIA -- J. Robert Elliott, Rep. Iris F. Blitch.

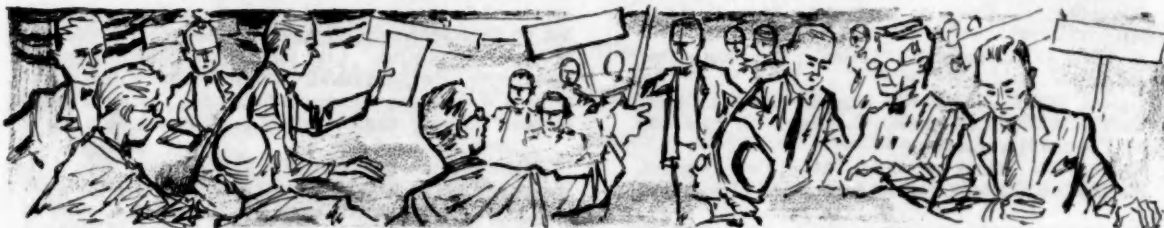
IDAHO -- Harry Wall, Mrs. Deon S. Seedall.

ILLINOIS -- Col. Jacob M. Arvey, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Conkey.

INDIANA -- Paul M. Butler, Mrs. Inez Scholl.

IOWA -- Donald J. Mitchell, Mrs. Alberta Metcalf Kelly.

KANSAS -- Kenneth T. Anderson, Mrs. Georgia Neese Gray.



KENTUCKY -- Lawrence W. Wetherby, Mrs. Susan S. Pollard.
 LOUISIANA -- Camille F. Gravel Jr., Mrs. Earl K. Long.
 MAINE -- Richard J. Dubord, Miss Lucia Cormier.
 MARYLAND -- Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro, Mrs. M. Alice Canoles.
 MASSACHUSETTS -- James M. Curley, Mrs. Margaret M. O'Riordan.
 MICHIGAN -- Ernest J. Lacey, Mrs. Margaret Price.
 MINNESOTA -- Gerald W. Heaney, Mrs. Douglas P. Hunt.
 MISSISSIPPI -- Hugh N. Clayton, Mrs. Hermes Gautier.
 MISSOURI -- Mark Holloran, Mrs. Willa Mae Roberts.
 MONTANA -- Leo C. Graybill, Mrs. Bernice Kingsbury.
 NEBRASKA -- Bernard J. Boyle, Miss Mary Cunningham.
 NEVADA -- Dan F. Shovelin, Mrs. Perle Brown.
 NEW HAMPSHIRE -- Henry P. Sullivan, Mrs. Myrtle McIntyre.
 NEW JERSEY -- Archibald S. Alexander, Mrs. Thelma Parkinson Sharp.
 NEW MEXICO -- A.W. Skarda, Mrs. U.D. Sawyer.
 NEW YORK -- Carmine G. DeSapio.
 NORTH CAROLINA -- B. Everett Jordan, Mrs. Benjamin Bryan Everett.
 NORTH DAKOTA -- David G. Kelly, Mrs. Daphna Nygaard.
 OHIO -- Albert A. Horstman, Miss Mary E. McGowan.
 OKLAHOMA -- William C. Doenges, Mrs. Raymond Fields.
 OREGON -- Monroe Sweetland, Mrs. Lillian Burton.
 PENNSYLVANIA -- David L. Lawrence, Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller.
 RHODE ISLAND -- Sen. Theodore Francis Green, Miss Katherine M. Cullinan.
 SOUTH CAROLINA -- Edgar A. Brown, Mrs. Anne Agnew.
 SOUTH DAKOTA -- C.L. Chase, Mrs. John J. Exon.
 TENNESSEE -- Jack Norman, Mrs. Martha Ragland.
 TEXAS -- Lt. Gov. Ben Ramsey, Mrs. H.H. Weinert.
 UTAH -- Calvin W. Rawlings, Mrs. Roxey S. Romney.
 VERMONT -- Robert W. Ready, Mrs. Beatrice Schurman.
 VIRGINIA -- G. Fred Switzer, Mrs. John Garland Pollard.
 WASHINGTON -- Joe Gluck, Mrs. Alice Hogan West.
 WEST VIRGINIA -- Arthur B. Koontz.
 WISCONSIN -- Carl W. Thompson, Mrs. Edna Bowen.
 WYOMING -- Tracy S. McCracken, Mrs. Earle G. Burwell.
 ALASKA -- Raymond E. Plummer, Mrs. Katherine D. Nordale.
 CANAL ZONE -- Edward J. Higgins, Mrs. L.O. Keen.
 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA -- Melvin D. Hildreth, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman.
 HAWAII -- Frank F. Fasi, Mrs. Dee Duponte.
 PUERTO RICO -- Orlando Antonsanti, Mrs. Marta Riera.
 VIRGIN ISLANDS -- Ralph Paiewonsky, Miss Corinne Barger.

Democratic Congressional Committee

The Democratic National Congressional Committee, commonly known as the Congressional Campaign Committee, was created in 1882 to aid in the election of Democratic members of the House. According to party rules, it "has no organic connection with either the Democratic National Convention or the Democratic National Committee." It stays out of primary campaigns and supports the official Democratic nominees by supplying literature, speakers, voting records and routine campaign facilities.

The committee's membership consists of one person from each state and territory that has Democratic representation in the House. Each Democratic delegation selects its representative for the committee at the beginning of each Congress. The committee usually maintains standing executive, finance, research and speakers' committees. It has a Washington office financed by the national committee. Committee membership:

Michael J. Kirwan (Ohio), chairman; Frank W. Boykin (Ala.), Stewart L. Udall (Ariz.), W.F. Norrell (Ark.), Harry R. Sheppard (Calif.), Byron G. Rogers (Colo.), Thomas J. Dodd (Conn.), Harris B. McDowell Jr. (Del.), Charles E. Bennett (Fla.), Paul Brown (Ga.), Gracie Pfofi (Idaho), William L. Dawson (Ill.).

Ray J. Madden (Ind.), Noble J. Gregory (Ky.), Overton Brooks (La.), George H. Fallon (Md.), Thomas J. Lane (Mass.), Louis C. Rabaut (Mich.), John A. Blatnik (Minn.), Frank E. Smith (Miss.), Paul C. Jones (Mo.), Lee Metcalf (Mont.), Hugh J. Addonizio (N.J.), John J. Dempsey (N.M.), Arthur G. Klein (N.Y.).

Harold D. Cooley (N.C.), Michael A. Feighan (Ohio), Ed Edmondson (Okla.), Edith Green (Ore.), Herman P. Eberharter (Pa.), Aime J. Forand (R.I.), John L. McMillan (S.C.), Clifford Davis (Tenn.), John Dowdy (Texas), Howard W. Smith (Va.), Don Magnuson (Wash.), Harley O. Staggers (W.Va.), Clement J. Zablocki (Wis.) and E.L. Bartlett (Alaska).

Senatorial Campaign Committee

The Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee is an autonomous group formed to aid in the election of the party's candidates for the United States Senate. It originated in 1916, following adoption of the constitutional amendment providing for direct election of Senators. It usually consists of five to nine members. The Democratic leader of the Senate designates the chairman, who chooses his committee members. Members are appointed for two years and are customarily reappointed, but no Senator serves on the committee when he himself is up for re-election. Like the Congressional Campaign Committee, the Senatorial Campaign Committee maintains a Washington office, staffed by the national committee. Current membership of the committee:

George A. Smathers (Fla.), chairman; Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), vice chairman; John J. Sparkman (Ala.), Patrick V. McNamara (Mich.), Stuart Symington (Mo.), Richard L. Neuberger (Ore.) and Henry M. Jackson (Wash.).

ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PARTY

Republican National Committee

The Republican National Committee was born at the party's first convention in 1856. From 1924 to 1952 the committee consisted of one man and one woman from each state, the District of Columbia, territories and possessions. The rule governing membership was changed in 1952 to include the state chairman of each state that casts its electoral votes for the Republican Presidential candidate, has a Republican majority in its Congressional representation or has a Republican governor. This change expanded the national committee from 106 members to the current membership of 146. Members are selected by the states and formally elected by the national convention.

Nominating methods used by the states and territories:

- By state primary -- Oregon, District of Columbia.
- By state convention -- Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wyoming, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.
- By delegates to national convention -- California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.
- By state committee -- Indiana, Montana, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Tennessee.

The national committee conducts party business in the four-year period between conventions. It elects its own officers, including a chairman, four vice chairmen, secretary and treasurer. The national committee also selects an executive committee of 15 members.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership of the Republican National Committee:

OFFICERS

Chairman: Leonard W. Hall.

Assistant to the Chairman: Miss Bertha S. Adkins.



Vice chairmen: Mrs. Consuelo Northrop Bailey, Walter S. Hallanan, Mrs. Edna Basten Donald, Harlan I. Peyton.

Secretary: Mrs. Gladys E. Knowles.

Treasurer: W. Harold Brenton.

General counsel: Rep. Hugh Scott (Pa.).

Executive committee: Axel J. Beck, Ray C. Bliss, C. Wayland Brooks, A. Ronald Button, Harry Darby, Mrs. William Preston Few, Rep. Cecil M. Harden (Ind.), Mrs. William H. Logan, Albert K. Mitchell, Mrs. D. Ray Murdock, Rep. Carroll Reece (Tenn.), Mrs. Margaret A. Rockwell, Mrs. Horace H. Sayre, Mrs. Charles W. Weis Jr., John Minor Wisdom.

MEMBERS

ALABAMA -- Marvin Mostellar, Mrs. Percy M. Pitts.

ARIZONA -- Clarence Budington Kelland, Mrs. Margaret A. Rockwell, James C. Wood.

ARKANSAS -- Wallace Townsend, Mrs. A.C. Rempel.

CALIFORNIA -- A. Ronald Button, Mrs. Marjorie H.E. Benedict, Thomas W. Caldecott.

COLORADO -- Leon H. Snyder, Mrs. A. Truman Stockton Jr., Edgar A. Elliff.

CONNECTICUT -- H. Meade Alcorn Jr., Mrs. Ralph D. Keeney, Clarence F. Baldwin.

DELAWARE -- Robert H. Richards Jr., Mrs. Edmund N. Carpenter II, C. Edward Duffy.

FLORIDA -- C.C. Spades, Mrs. Helen Bowman Lieb, G. Harold Alexander.

GEORGIA -- W. Roscoe Tucker, Mrs. Mildred Snodgrass.

IDAHO -- Theodore H. Wegener, Mrs. Gilford Mayes, Wallace C. Burns.

ILLINOIS -- C. Wayland Brooks, Mrs. Wesley Dixon, Morton H. Hollingsworth.

INDIANA -- Ralph F. Gates, Rep. Cecil Harden, Alvin C. Cast.

IOWA -- Robert K. Goodwin, Mrs. Anna Lomas, Don C. Pierson.

KANSAS -- Harry Darby, Mrs. C.Y. Semple, Lloyd H. Ruppenthal.

KENTUCKY -- John T. Diederich, Mrs. Stanley D. Pace.

LOUISIANA -- John Minor Wisdom, Mrs. Violet B. Allen.

MAINE -- Fred C. Scribner Jr., Mrs. Selma M. Wagg, John F. Weston.

MARYLAND -- Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin, Miss Bertha S. Adkins, D. Eldred Rinehart.

MASSACHUSETTS -- Ralph H. Bonnell, Mrs. Raymond W. Wheeler, Elmer C. Nelson.

MICHIGAN -- Clifford O'Sullivan, Mrs. Rae C. Hooker, John Feikens.



MINNESOTA -- George F. Etzell, Mrs. Elizabeth E. Heffelfinger, John Hartle.

MISSISSIPPI -- Perry W. Howard, Mrs. Edna E. Redmond.

MISSOURI -- A.D. Welsh, Mrs. Estelle D. Tanner, Perry Compton.

MONTANA -- Wellington D. Rankin, Mrs. Gladys E. Knowles, William R. Mackay.

NEBRASKA -- Abel V. Shotwell, Mrs. Edna Basten Donald, William W. Spear.

NEVADA -- William B. Wright, Mrs. Kay Johnson, Thomas A. Smith.

NEW HAMPSHIRE -- Frank J. Sulloway, Mrs. Charles W. Adams, William Wardwell Treat.

NEW JERSEY -- Kenneth Perry, Mrs. Webster B. Todd, Samuel L. Bodine.

NEW MEXICO -- Albert K. Mitchell, Mrs. E.L. Moulton, M.B. Johns.

NEW YORK -- Rep. Dean P. Taylor, Mrs. Charles W. Weis Jr., L. Judson Morhouse.

NORTH CAROLINA -- J.E. Broyhill, Mrs. William Preston Few.

NORTH DAKOTA -- Milton L. Rue, Mrs. John B. Cooley, George Longmire.

OHIO -- Rep. Clarence J. Brown, Mrs. Katharine Kennedy Brown, Ray C. Bliss.

OKLAHOMA -- Baillie W. Vinson, Mrs. Horace H. Sayre, Walter E. Curry.

OREGON -- Jess J. Gard, Mrs. Marshall E. Cornett, Wendell Wyatt.

PENNSYLVANIA -- G. Mason Owlett, Mrs. D. Ray Murdock, Miles Horst.

RHODE ISLAND -- Bayard Ewing, Mrs. Marion F. Yatman, Herbert B. Carlin.

SOUTH CAROLINA -- J. Bates Gerald, Mrs. John E. Messervy.

SOUTH DAKOTA -- Axel J. Beck, Mrs. Robert W. Gunderson, F.N. Cosgrove.

TENNESSEE -- Rep. Carroll Reece, Mrs. Lupton Patten, Guy L. Smith.

TEXAS -- H.J. Porter, Mrs. John R. Black, John Q. Adams.

UTAH -- George T. Hansen, Mrs. LaRue B. Jex, Ronald Wiscombe.

VERMONT -- Edward G. Janeway, Mrs. Consuelo Northrop Bailey, Walter J. Grimm.

VIRGINIA -- Ted Dalton, Mrs. William H. Logan, S. Floyd Landreth.

WASHINGTON -- Harlan I. Peyton, Mrs. Neal Tourtellotte, George Kinnear.

WEST VIRGINIA -- Walter S. Hallanan, Mrs. Frances O. Stubblefield.

WISCONSIN -- Robert L. Pierce, Mrs. George G. Town, Philip G. Kuehn.

WYOMING -- E.D. Crippa, Mrs. Kathryn K. Meloney, Harry T. Thorson.

ALASKA -- Walter Hickel, Mrs. Doris Barnes.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA -- Clyde D. Garrett, Mrs. Howard A. Coffin.

HAWAII -- Herbert M. Richards, Mrs. Bina Mossman, Arthur D. Wolloway.

PUERTO RICO -- Norman E. Parkhurst, Mrs. Celestino Iriarte.

VIRGIN ISLANDS -- Roy P. Gordon, Mrs. E.I. Williams Jr.

Republican Congressional Committee

The National Republican Congressional Committee was organized in 1866 to assist Republican candidates for the House of Representatives in their campaigns. Its members consist of one Representative from each state having Republican representation in the House. Members are selected at the beginning of each Congress by a conference of the entire Republican membership of the House. Committee members in 1956:

Richard M. Simpson (Ill.), chairman; John J. Rhodes (Ariz.), Carl Hinshaw (Calif.), J. Edgar Chenoweth (Colo.), Horace Seely-Brown (Conn.), William C. Cramer (Fla.), Hamer H. Budge (Idaho), Charles A. Halleck (Ind.), Ben F. Jensen (Iowa), Errett P. Scrivner (Kan.), Eugene Siler (Ky.), Charles P. Nelson (Maine).

Edward T. Miller (Md.), Richard B. Wigglesworth (Mass.), Victor A. Knox (Mich.), Joseph P. O'Hara (Minn.) Dewey Short (Mo.), Orvin B. Fjare (Mont.), Robert D. Harrison (Neb.), Clifton Young (Nev.), Chester E. Merrow (N.H.), Charles A. Wolverton (N.J.), Dean P. Taylor (N.Y.), Charles Raper Jonas (N.C.), Usher L. Burdick (N.D.).

William M. McCulloch (Ohio), Page Belcher (Okla.), Harris Ellsworth (Ore.), Samuel K. McConnell Jr. (Pa.), Harold O. Lovre (S.D.), Carroll Reece (Tenn.), Bruce Alger (Texas), Henry Aldous Dixon (Utah), Winston L. Prouty (Vt.), Richard H. Poff (Va.), Hal Holmes (Wash.), Glenn R. Davis (Wis.) and E. Keith Thomson (Wyo.).

Republican Senatorial Committee

The National Republican Senatorial Committee was created and organized by the Senate Republican Conference Committee. It provides campaign assistance for Republican candidates for the United States Senate. Current membership of the committee:

Andrew F. Schoeppel (Kan.), chairman; John J. Williams (Del.), Henry C. Dworshak (Idaho), Frederick G. Payne (Maine), Charles E. Potter (Mich.), Carl T. Curtis (Neb.), George W. Malone (Nev.), Irving M. Ives (N.Y.) and Frank A. Barrett (Wyo.).

In This Appendix . . . (June 18-24)

Bills Acted On PAGE A-160

1. Public Laws
2. Sent to President
3. Senate Bills and Resolutions
4. House Bills and Resolutions

Bills Introduced PAGE A-164

1. Agriculture
2. Appropriations
3. Education and Welfare
4. Foreign Policy
5. Labor
6. Military and Veterans
7. Miscellaneous and Administrative
8. Taxes and Economic Policy

Bills Acted On

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which during this period have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. The summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after 10 days, unless he vetoes.

CQ's Summary of Legislation appears weekly while Congress is in session, as an appendix at the back of CQ Weekly Report. Pages are numbered consecutively throughout the year and to distinguish appendix pages from other Weekly Report pages, each appendix page number is preceded by an A.

1. Public Laws

Public Law 580

HR 2216 -- Amend the act of June 19, 1948 (ch. 511, 62 Stat. 489), re retention in service of disabled commissioned officers and warrant officers of Army and Air Force. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 25. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6. Senate Armed Services reported May 24, 1956, amended. Senate passed May 31, 1956. President signed June 15, 1956.

Public Law 581

HR 4229 -- Provide running mates for certain staff corps officers in naval service. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported July 19. House passed on consent calendar July 30. Senate Armed Services reported May 24, 1956. Senate passed May 31, 1956. President signed June 15, 1956.

Public Law 582

HR 4437 -- Make provision re withholding for state employee retirement system purposes on compensation of certain civilian employees of National Guard and Air National Guard. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Armed Services reported March 8. House passed on consent calendar March 19. Senate Armed Services reported May 24, 1956. Senate passed May 31, 1956. President signed June 15, 1956.

Public Law 583

HR 4569 -- Provide for renewal of and adjustment of compensation under contracts for carrying mail on water routes. GUBSER (R Calif.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 27, 1955. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955. Senate Civil Service reported May 29, 1956. President signed June 15, 1956.

Public Law 584

HR 4704 -- Provide for examination preliminary to promotion of officers of naval service. WINSTEAD (D Miss.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 31, 1956. House passed Feb. 6, 1956. Senate Armed Services reported May 24, 1956. Senate passed May 31, 1956. President signed June 15, 1956.

Public Law 585

HR 8477 -- Amend title II of Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948, providing flexibility in distribution of women officers in grades of commander and lieutenant commander. KILDAY (D Texas). House Armed Services reported March 20. House passed on consent calendar April 9, 1956. Senate Armed Services reported May 24, 1956. Senate passed May 31, 1956. President signed June 15, 1956.

Public Law 586

HR 8490 -- Authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey certain property of U.S. to city of Bonham, Texas. RAYBURN (D Texas). House Veterans reported March 28, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956, amended. Senate Labor reported May 24, 1956. Senate passed May 31, 1956. President signed June 15, 1956.

Public Law 587

HR 8674 -- Provide for return of certain property to city of Biloxi, Miss. COLMER (D Miss.). House Veterans reported March 28, amended. House passed on consent calendar April 16, 1956, amended. Senate Labor reported May 24, 1956. Senate passed May 31, 1956. President signed June 15, 1956.

Public Law 588

HR 9358 -- Require Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to issue a deed to city of Cheyenne, Wyo., for certain land heretofore conveyed to such city, removing conditions and reservations made a part of such prior conveyance. THOMPSON (R Wyo.). House Veterans' Affairs reported April 18, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956, amended. Senate Labor reported May 24, 1956. Senate passed May 31, 1956. President signed June 15, 1956.

Public Law 589

S 1053 -- Amend act authorizing Secretary of Interior to lease Montana lands to Phillips County American Legion Post, to authorize renewal of lease. MANSFIELD (D Mont.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 18, 1956. Senate passed April 19. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 29, 1956. House passed June 5, 1956. President signed June 18, 1956.

Public Law 590

S 2498 -- Provide that Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress re advisability of establishing Fort Clatsop, Ore., as national monument. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) and other Senators. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 18, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar April 19, 1956. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 29, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 5, 1956. President signed June 18, 1956.

Public Law 591

S 3332 -- Amend Employment Act of 1946, as amended. WATKINS (R Utah), and other senators. Senate Banking and Currency reported May 10, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 5, 1956, in lieu of HR 9764. President signed June 18, 1956.

Public Law 592

S 3920 -- Authorize partition or sale of inherited interests in allotted lands in Tulalip Reservation, Wash. JACKSON (D Wash.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 31, 1956. Senate passed June 4, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 5, 1956, in lieu of HR 11456. President signed June 18, 1956.

Public Law 593

HR 8225 -- Authorize addition of certain lands to Pipestone National Monument in state of Minnesota. ANDERSEN (R Minn.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 1, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956. Senate passed June 4, 1956. President signed June 18, 1956.

Public Law 594

HR 3255 -- Amend Classification Act of 1949 re reallocation of positions to lower grades. LESINSKI (D Mich.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 28. House passed under suspension of rules July 30, amended. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 22, 1956. Senate passed June 4, 1956. President signed June 18, 1956.

Public Law 595

HR 8123 -- Authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey certain property of U.S. to city of Roseburg, Ore. ELLSWORTH (R Ore.). House Veterans reported March 28, amended. House passed on consent calendar April 16, 1956, amended. Senate Labor reported May 24, 1956, amended. Senate passed May 31, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments June 5, 1956. President signed June 18, 1956.

Public Law 596

HR 9822 -- Provide for establishment of a trout hatchery on Davidson River in Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina. SHUFORD (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 2, 1956, amended. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 23, 1956. Senate passed June 4, 1956. President signed June 18, 1956.

Public Law 597

HR 2840 -- Promote further development of public library service in rural areas. GREEN (D Ore.). House Education and Labor reported July 29, 1955. House passed May 8, 1956. Senate Labor reported May 29, 1956. Senate adopted June 6, 1956. President signed June 19, 1956.

Public Law 598

HR 4363 -- Authorize conveyance of certain property of U.S. to state of New Mexico. DEMPSEY (D N.M.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 26, amended. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6, amended. Senate Armed Services reported May 24, 1956, amended. Senate passed May 31, 1956, amended. House concurred in Senate amendments June 5, 1956. President signed June 19, 1956.

Public Law 599

HR 6274 -- Provide that no fee shall be charged veteran for furnishing him copy of his discharge or copy of his certificate of service. TEAGUE (D Texas). House Armed Services reported July 12, 1955, amended. House passed Jan. 31, amended. Senate Judiciary reported May 31, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 7, 1956. President signed June 19, 1956.

Public Law 600

HR 692 -- Authorize Postmaster General to provide in first and second-class post offices a special canceling stamp bearing words "Pray for Peace". RABAUT (D Mich.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 7, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 20. Senate Civil Service reported June 4, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956. President signed June 19, 1956.

Public Law 601

HR 5516 -- Amend section 306 of Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948, to provide that service as Army field clerk, or as field clerk, Quartermaster Corps, shall be counted for purposes of retirement under title III of that act. MURRAY (D Ill.). House Armed Services reported July 26, 1955, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955, amended. Senate Judiciary reported May 31, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 7, 1956. President signed June 19, 1956.

Public Law 602

HR 7913 -- Authorize Administrator of General Services to effect exchange of properties between U.S. and city of Cape Girardeau, Mo. JONES (D Mo.). House Government Operations reported March 15. House passed on consent calendar April 9, 1956. Senate Government Operations reported June 7, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956. President signed June 19, 1956.

Public Law 603

HR 10721 -- Make appropriations for Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. ROONEY (D N.Y.). House Appropriations reported April 21, 1956. Senate passed May 25, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments May 29, 1956. House adopted conference report June 11, 1956. President signed June 19, 1956.

Public Law 604

HR 10039 -- Make appropriations for Department of Commerce and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. PRESTON (D Ga.). House Appropriations reported April 27, 1956. House passed May 2, 1956. Senate Appropriations reported May 23, 1956, amended. Senate passed May 31, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 4, 1956. Senate adopted conference report June 14, 1956. House adopted conference report June 14, 1956. President signed June 19, 1956.

Public Law 605

HR 8709 -- Continue effectiveness of act of July 17, 1953, (67 Stat. 177) as amended. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported May 2, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956. Senate Armed Services reported June 7, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956. President signed June 21, 1956.

Public Law 606

HR 9838 -- Authorize transfer of officers of Nurse Corps of Regular Navy and Naval Reserve to Medical Service Corps of Navy. BROOKS (D La.). House Armed Services reported March 26. House passed on consent calendar April 9, 1956. Senate Armed Services reported June 7, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956. President signed June 21, 1956.

Public Law 607

S 2967 -- Amend act of June 22, 1948 (62 Stat. 568). THYE (R Minn.), Humphrey (D Minn.). Senate Agriculture reported May 10, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956. President signed June 22, 1956.

Public Law 608

H J Res 607 -- Authorize disposal of government-owned tin smelter at Texas City, Texas. MULTER (D N.Y.). House Banking and Currency reported May 14, 1956, amended. House passed under suspension of rules May 21, 1956. President signed June 22, 1956.

Public Law 609

HR 9475 -- Amend tobacco marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. BASS (D Tenn.). House Agriculture reported May 17, 1956. House passed May 21, 1956. House passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956. President signed June 22, 1956.

Public Law 610

HR 3744 -- Amend act of July 1, 1947 to grant military leave of absence with pay to classified substitute clerks in field service of Post Office Department. BENNETT (D Fla.). House Armed Services reported March 8, amended. House passed March 15, amended. Senate Armed Services reported June 7, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956. President signed June 22, 1956.

2. Sent to President

S 1146 -- Amend Trading With the Enemy Act re fees to agents, attorneys and representatives. DIRKSEN (R Ill.). Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 27, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19, amended. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 12, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956.

S 2771 -- Authorize Secretary of Defense to lend certain Army, Navy and Air Force equipment and provide certain services to Boy Scouts of America for use at Fourth National Jamboree of Boy Scouts of America. THYE (R Minn.). House Armed Services reported June 13, 1956. House passed June 21, 1956.

HR 101 -- Amend sec. 9, subsections (d) and (e), of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, re administration by the Secretary of the Interior. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 9, amended. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 20, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 18, 1956. Senate passed June 20, 1956.

HR 5790 -- Amend federal aid to Wildlife Restoration Act, as amended. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 2, 1956, amended. Senate District of Columbia reported June 18, 1956. Senate passed June 20, 1956.

HR 8493 -- Exempt from taxation certain property of General Federation of Womens Clubs, Inc. in D.C. SIMPSON (R Ill.). House District of Columbia reported March 13. House passed March 26. Senate District of Columbia reported June 18, 1956. Senate passed June 20, 1956.

HR 9285 -- Amend section 14 (b) of Federal Reserve Act to extend for two additional years the authority of Federal Reserve banks to purchase U.S. obligations directly from Treasury. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported March 1. House passed April 19, 1956. Senate Banking and Currency reported June 11, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar June 18, 1956.

HR 9582 -- Provide for delayed reporting of births within D.C. ABERNETHY (D Miss.). House District of Columbia reported March 22, amended. House passed March 26. Senate District of Columbia reported June 18, 1956. Senate passed June 20, 1956.

HR 9739 -- Make appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies and offices, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. THOMAS (D Texas). House Appropriations reported March 1. House passed March 7, amended. Senate appropriations reported May 24, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 6, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 8, 1956. Senate adopted conference report June 20, 1956.

HR 10060 -- Amend D.C. Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1953, as amended. DAVIS (D Ga.). House District of Columbia reported May 2, 1956. House passed May 14, 1956. Senate District of Columbia reported June 18, 1956. Senate passed June 19, 1956.

HR 10768 -- Amend section 5 of act of Aug. 7, 1946, entitled "An Act for retirement of public school teachers in D.C.," as amended. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported May 2, 1956, amended. House passed May 14, 1956. Senate District of Columbia reported June 18, 1956. Senate passed June 20, 1956.

3. Senate Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S 313 -- Prescribe weight to be given to evidence of tests of alcohol in blood, urine or breath of persons tried in D.C. for certain offenses committed while operating vehicles. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 18, 1956, with amendments. Senate passed June 20, 1956.

S 1614 -- Amend "An Act to fix a reasonable definition and standard of identity of certain dry milk solids" (21 U.S.C., sec. 321c). HUMPHREY (D Minn.). Senate Labor reported May 29, 1956. Senate passed June 7, 1956. Senate concurred in House amendments June 20, 1956.

S 2429 -- Amend section 212 of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to authorize research and experimental work with vessels, vessel propulsion and equipment, port facilities, planning and operation and cargo handling on ships and at ports. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Commerce reported June 18, 1956. Senate passed June 20, 1956, amended.

S 2512 -- Amend act of Aug. 27, 1954, to provide for erection of appropriate markers in national cemeteries to honor memory of certain members of armed forces who died or were killed while serving in such forces. THYE (R Minn.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 18, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar April 19, 1956. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 4, 1956, amended. House passed on call of calendar June 18, 1956, amended.

S 2572 -- Authorize interchange of lands between Department of Agriculture and military departments of Department of Defense. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture reported June 7, 1956. Senate passed June 19, 1956.

- S 2704 -- Authorize appropriation of funds for construction of certain highway-railroad grade separations in D.C. BEALL (R Md.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 18, 1956, with an amendment. Senate passed June 20, 1956, amended.
- S 2772 -- Authorize Secretary of Defense to lend certain Army, Navy and Air Force equipment and to provide transportation and other services to Boy Scouts of America in connection with World Jamboree of Boy Scouts to be held in England in 1957. THYE (R Minn.). House Armed Services reported June 13, 1956, amended. House passed June 21, 1956, amended.
- S 2881 -- Direct Secretary of Commerce to collect and publish annually statistics as to number of certain types of textile looms in place and in operation on a state by state basis. THURMOND (D S.C.). Senate Civil Service reported June 14, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 18, 1956.
- S 2895 -- Amend acts of Feb. 28, 1903 and March 3, 1927, re payment of cost and expense of construction railway-highway grade elimination structures in D.C. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 18, 1956, with amendments. Senate passed June 20, 1956, amended.
- S 2896 -- Amend act re cemetery associations. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 18, 1956. Senate passed June 20, 1956, amended.
- S 3149 -- Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, to permit certain air carriers to grant free or reduced rate transportation to ministers of religion. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 16, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 7, 1956, amended. Senate disagreed to House amendments June 21, 1956.
- S 3215 -- Authorize Postmaster General to provide for use of special canceling stamps or postmarking dies in order to encourage registration for voting in general elections. McNAMARA (D Mich.). Senate Civil Service reported June 14, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 18, 1956.
- S 3265 -- Amend title II of Merchant Marine Act, of 1936, as amended, to provide for filling vessel utilization and performance reports by operation and testing of vessels owned by U.S. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 26. House Merchant Marine reported June 8, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956.
- S 3581 -- Increase retired pay of certain members of former Lighthouse Service. PAYNE (R Maine.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 5, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 11, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar in lieu of HR 10261, June 18, 1956.
- S 3663 -- Exempt from taxation certain property of Columbia Historical Society in D.C. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 18, 1956. Senate passed June 20, 1956, amended.
- S 3770 -- Amend act for protection of walrus. WATKINS (R Utah). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 5, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar June 11, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956, in lieu of HR 10412.
- S 3821 -- Authorize construction of two prototype ships, and conversion of one Liberty ship, by Maritime Administration. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Commerce reported June 18, 1956, with amendments. Senate passed June 20, 1956, amended.
- S 3830 -- Provide for maintenance and operation of bridge to be constructed, over Potomac River from Jones Point, Va., to Maryland. BEALL (R Md.), Bible (D Nev.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 18, 1956. Senate passed June 20, 1956, amended.
- S 3879 -- Supplement antitrust laws of U.S., in order to balance power now heavily weighted in favor of automobile manufacturers, by enabling franchise automobile dealers to bring suit in district courts of U.S. to recover twofold damages sustained by reason of failure of automobile manufacturers to act in good faith in complying with terms of franchises or in terminating or not renewing franchises with their dealers. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.). Senate Judiciary reported May 31, 1956. Senate passed June 19, 1956.
- S 3982 -- Provide for maintenance of production of tungsten, asbestos, fluor spar and columbium-tantalum in U.S., its territories and possessions. MURRAY (D Mont.) and other Senators. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 6, 1956. Senate passed June 18, 1956, amended.
- S J Res 110 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to conduct study and investigation of Indian education in U.S. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 11, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 19, 1956, amended.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 776 -- Provide for release of right, title and interest of U.S. in certain tract or parcel of land conditionally granted by it to city of Montgomery, W. Va. KILGORE (D W.Va.). Senate Armed Services reported June 21, 1956, amended.
- S 1333 -- Authorize construction, operation and maintenance of Hells Canyon Dam on Snake River between Idaho and Oregon. MORSE (D Ore.) and other Senators. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 19, 1956.
- S 1304 -- Provide that Secretary of Army shall return certain mineral interests in land acquired by him for flood-control purposes to former owners of such land. STENNIS (D Miss.). Senate Public Works reported June 22, 1956, amended.
- S 1542 -- Authorize allowance for civilian officers and employees of government who are notaries public. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported March 13, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19, amended. House Civil Service reported June 21, 1956.

- S 2182 -- Provide for relief of city of Elkins, W.Va. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate Judiciary reported July 28, amended. Senate passed July 30, amended. House Judiciary reported June 21, 1956, amended.
- S 2523 -- Amend section 212 of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to authorize construction of nuclear-powered prototype merchant ship for operation in foreign commerce of U.S., authorize research and experimental work with vessels, port facilities, planning, and operating and cargo handling on ships and at ports. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Anderson (D N.M.), Clements (D Ky.). Senate Commerce reported June 18, 1956, with amendments.
- S 2643 -- Promote common defense and general welfare of people of U.S. by encouraging maximum development of low-cost electric energy from all sources of power, including atomic energy, coal, oil, natural gas and water. POTTER (R Mich.). Senate Foreign Commerce reported June 22, 1956, amended.
- S 3042 -- Amend section 27 of Mineral Leasing Act of Feb. 25, 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C., sec. 184) in order to promote development of phosphate on public domain. MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 19, 1956.
- S 3362 -- Simplify accounting, facilitate payment of obligations. KENNEDY (D Mass.). Senate Government Operations reported June 19, 1956, amended.
- S 3404 -- Direct Secretary of Army or his designee to convey on 11 1/4-acre tract of land situated in vicinity of Williamsburg, Va., to Virginia. BYRD (D Va.). Senate Armed Services reported June 21, 1956, amended.
- S 3512 -- Permit desert land entries on disconnected tracts of lands which in case of any one entryman, form a compact unit and do not exceed in aggregate 320 acres. BARRETT (R Wyo.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 19, 1956.
- S 3665 -- Allow a homesteader settling on unsurveyed public land in Alaska to make single final proof prior to survey of lands. LONG (D La.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 21, 1956, amended.
- S 3704 -- Authorize acquisition of remaining property in square 725 and property in square 724 in D.C. for purpose of extension of site of additional office building for U.S. Senate or for purpose of addition to U.S. Capitol Grounds. HAYDEN (D Ariz.). Senate Public Works reported June 19, 1956, amended.
- S 3743 -- Add certain federally owned land to Lassen Volcanic National Park, in California. LONG (D La.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 19, 1956, amended.
- S 3820 -- Increase borrowing power of Commodity Credit Corporation. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture reported June 22, 1956, amended.
- S 3897 -- Improve governmental budgeting and accounting methods and procedures. KENNEDY (D Mass.). Senate Government Operations reported June 19, 1956.
- S 3903 -- Amend Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, to increase amount authorized to be appropriated for purposes of title I of Act. Senate Agriculture reported June 22, 1956, amended.
- S 3996 -- Provide for development of federal fish hatchery, known as Holden trout hatchery, at Pittsford, Vt. FLANDERS (R Vt.). Senate Foreign Commerce reported June 21, 1956.
- S 4011 -- Amend section 650 of title 14, U.S.C. entitled "Coast Guard," re to Coast Guard Supply Fund. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Foreign Commerce reported June 22, 1956.
- S 4112 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, to provide government indemnity against nuclear power-plant hazards. ANDERSON (D N.M.). Senate Atomic Energy reported June 22, 1956.
- S J Res 165 -- Approve relinquishment of consular jurisdiction of U.S. in Morocco. GEORGE (D Ga.). Senate Foreign Relations reported June 19, 1956.
- S Res 285 -- Arrange for exhaustive studies to be made regarding foreign assistance by U.S. government. MANSFIELD (D Mont.). Senate Foreign Relations reported June 20, 1956.

4. House Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 3693 -- Amend title IX of D.C. Revenue Act of 1937, as amended. O'HARA (R Minn.). House District of Columbia reported March 21. House passed March 26. Senate District of Columbia reported June 18, 1956. Senate passed June 20, 1956, amended.
- HR 5712 -- Provide that U.S. hold in trust for Pueblos of Zia and Jemez a part of Ojo del Espiritu Santo grant and a small area of public domain adjacent thereto. DEMPSEY (D N.M.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 7, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956, amended.
- HR 5838 -- Provide that payments be made to certain members of Pine Ridge Sioux Tribe of Indians as reimbursement for damages suffered as result of establishment of Pine Ridge aerial gunnery range, and provide rehabilitation program for Pine Ridge Sioux Tribe of Indians. BERRY (R S.D.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 29, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956, amended.
- HR 6025 -- Amend shipping laws to prohibit operation in coastwise trade of vessels rebuilt outside U.S. GARMATZ (D Md.). House Merchant Marine reported June 8, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956, amended.
- HR 6143 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide that for taxable years beginning after May 31, 1950, certain amounts received in consideration of transfer of patent rights shall be considered capital gain regardless of basis upon which such amounts are paid. SADLAK (R Conn.). House Ways and Means reported July 30. House passed Aug. 1. House disagreed to Senate amendments May 14, 1956. Senate adopted conference report June 5, 1956. House adopted conference report June 18, 1956.

- HR 6243 -- Authorize construction of nuclear-powered merchant ship to promote peacetime application of atomic energy. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 12, 1955. House passed under suspension of rules July 18, 1955. Senate passed June 20, 1956, amended.
- HR 6501 -- Amend act of July 17, 1914 to permit disposal of certain reserve mineral deposits under mining laws of U.S. ASPINALL (D Colo.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 23, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956, amended.
- HR 6782 -- Amend section 7 of "Act making appropriations to provide for government of D.C. for fiscal year ending June 30, 1903," approved July 1, 1902, as amended. WIER (D Minn.). House District of Columbia reported May 2, 1956, amended. House passed May 14, 1956. Senate District of Columbia reported June 19, 1956. Senate passed June 20, 1956.
- HR 6850 -- Create Academic Advisory Board for U.S. Merchant Marine Academy. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine reported June 8, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956.
- HR 7227 -- Amend further Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize disposal of surplus property for civil-defense purposes and provide that certain federal surplus property be disposed of to state and local civil-defense organizations which are established by or pursuant to state law. BROOKS (D Texas). House Government Operations reported July 27, amended. House passed July 29, amended. Senate Government Operations reported June 19, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 20, 1956, amended.
- HR 7380 -- Amend D.C. Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1953 to correct certain inequities. DAVIS (D Ga.). House District of Columbia reported March 22, amended. House passed March 26, amended. Senate District of Columbia reported June 18, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 20, 1956, amended.
- HR 7763 -- Amend Japanese-American Evacuation Claims Act of 1948, as amended, to expedite the final determination of the claims. LANE (D Mass.). House Judiciary reported Feb. 23, amended. House passed on consent calendar March 5, amended. Senate Judiciary reported June 5, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 19, 1956, amended.
- HR 7911 -- Amend Canal Zone Code by addition of provisions re registration of architects and professional engineers. MILLER (D Calif.). House Merchant Marine reported June 6, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956, amended.
- HR 7955 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to extend until June 30, 1956, period during which disposals of surplus property may be made by negotiation. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House passed Aug. 2. Senate Government Operations reported June 11, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar June 18, 1956, amended.
- HR 7952 -- Authorize Secretary of Navy to grant to town of Chincoteague, Va., permanent easements on certain lands for purpose of taking subterranean water. ROBESON (D Va.). House Armed Services reported May 24, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 5, 1956. Senate Armed Services reported June 21, 1956.
- HR 8634 -- Authorize conveyance of certain tract of land in North Carolina to city of Charlotte, N.C. JONAS (R N.C.). House Government Operations reported March 27, amended. House passed April 9, 1956. Senate Government Operations reported June 14, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar June 18, 1956, amended.
- HR 9137 -- Waive section 142, of title 28, U.S.C. with respect to U.S. District Court for Western District of N.C. holding court at Bryson City, N.C. SHUFFORD (D N.C.). House Judiciary reported May 31, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956.
- HR 9500 -- Amend further and make permanent Missing Persons Act, as amended. BROOKS (D La.). House Armed Services reported June 13, 1956, amended. House passed June 18, 1956, amended.
- HR 9593 -- Simplify accounting, facilitate payment of obligations. DAWSON (D Ill.). House Government Operations reported April 19, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 5, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 20, 1956, amended.
- HR 9742 -- Provide for protection of Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, Ga., against damage from fire and drought. BLITCH (D Ga.). House Merchant Marine reported June 7, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956.
- HR 9974 -- Amend section 1 of act entitled "An act to authorize cutting of timber, manufacture and sale of lumber, and preservation of forests on Menominee Indian Reservation in state of Wisconsin," approved March 28, 1908, as amended. LAIRD (R Wis.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 12, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956.
- HR 10261 -- Provide a further increase in retired pay of certain members of former Lighthouse Service. BOGGS (D La.). House Merchant Marine reported June 8, 1956, amended. S 3581 was passed in lieu June 18, 1956.
- HR 10412 -- Amend act for protection of walrus. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 12, 1956. S 3778 was passed in lieu June 18, 1956.
- HR 10504 -- Allow a homesteader settling on unsurveyed public land in Alaska to make single final proof prior to survey of lands. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 5, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956.
- HR 10535 -- Include present area of Zion National Monument within Zion National Park, in Utah. DIXON (R Utah). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 11, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956.
- HR 10946 -- Provide for disposition of surplus personal property to territorial government of Alaska until Dec. 31, 1958. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 5, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956, amended.
- HR 10949 -- Amend section 633 of title 28, U.S.C., prescribing fees of U.S. Commissioners. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 31, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956, amended.
- HR 10964 -- Provide for municipal use of storage water in Benbrook Dam, Texas. WRIGHT (D Texas). House Public Works reported June 13, 1956. House passed June 18, 1956.
- HR 11027 -- Amend title VII of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to provide for experimental operation and testing of vessels owned by U.S. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine reported June 8, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956, amended.
- HR 11127 -- Clarify law re grant of certain public lands to states for school purposes. DAWSON (R Utah). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 8, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956.
- HR 11319 -- Make appropriations for Tennessee Valley Authority, certain agencies of Department of Interior and civil functions administered by Department of Army for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. CANNON (D Mo.). House Appropriations reported May 21, 1956. Senate Appropriations reported June 8, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 13, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 18, 1956.
- HR 11320 -- Amend certain laws affecting control of narcotics in D.C. ABERNETHY (D Miss.). House District of Columbia reported June 7, 1956, amended. House passed June 11, 1956. Senate District of Columbia reported June 18, 1956. Senate passed June 20, 1956, amended.
- HR 11402 -- Extend existing application of Temporary Promotion Act of 1941, as amended, to Coast Guard. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine reported June 8, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956.
- HR 11473 -- Make appropriations for legislative branch for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. MORRELL (D Ark.). House Appropriations reported May 28, 1956. Senate Appropriations reported June 14, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 18, 1956, amended.
- HR 11611 -- Provide for establishment of Pea Ridge National Military Park, in Arkansas. TRIMBLE (D Ark.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 13, 1956. House passed June 18, 1956, amended.
- HR 11740 -- Provide for a temporary increase in public debt limit. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported June 20, 1956. House passed June 21, 1956.
- H Res 524 -- Make provisions re disapproving sale of alcohol butadiene manufacturing facility at Louisville, Ky., Planor No. 1207. HEBERT (D La.). House Armed Services reported June 14, 1956. House adopted June 19, 1956.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 4296 -- Provide that certain professors at West Point shall not be deprived of certain retirement benefits. JOHNSON (R Calif.). House Armed Services reported June 19, 1956.
- HR 4652 -- Authorize Secretary of Treasury to transfer certain property to Panama Canal Company. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine reported June 6, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956, amended. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 22, 1956.
- HR 5147 -- Change distribution of Coast and Geodetic Survey charts. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine reported June 8, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 22, 1956.
- HR 5256 -- Provide for redemption of certain unused stamps. O'Hara (R Minn.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 2, 1956, amended. Senate Foreign Commerce reported June 19, 1956, amended.
- HR 5657 -- Allow use of certain property in Volusia County, Fla. for civil defense purposes without payment of compensation to U.S. HERLONG (D Fla.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 26. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6. Senate Armed Services reported June 21, 1956.
- HR 6245 -- Authorize Panama Canal Company to convey to Department of State improved site in Colon, Republic of Panama. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine reported June 6, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 22, 1956.
- HR 6729 -- Provide that Secretary of Navy shall appoint certain former members of Navy and Marine Corps to Fleet Reserve or Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, as may be appropriate and thereafter transfer such members to appropriate retired list. DORN (D S.C.). House Armed Services reported June 20, 1956, amended.
- HR 7290 -- Authorize female reserve officers of Army or Air Force appointed as nurses or women medical specialists to be members of Army National Guard of U.S. or Air National Guard of U.S., as appropriate. BROOKS (D La.). House Armed Services reported June 18, 1956, with amendment.
- HR 7536 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to require that certain vessels carrying passengers for hire be fitted with radiotelephone installations. MACDONALD (D Mass.). House Foreign Commerce reported June 19, 1956, amended.
- HR 7943 -- Change name of Government locks at Ballard, Wash. to Hiram M. Chittenden locks. PELLY (R Wash.). House Public Works reported June 19, 1956.

- HR 9000 -- Amend section 610 of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1933, to prohibit serving of alcoholic beverages to air passengers while in flight. WILLIAMS (D Miss.). House Foreign Commerce reported June 20, 1956, amended.
- HR 9081 -- Direct Secretary of Army or his designee to convey a 2,915 acre tract of land situated about six miles south of city of San Antonio, in Bexar County, Texas, to state of Texas. KILDAY (D Texas). House Armed Services reported June 18, 1956, with amendment.
- HR 9246 -- Amend Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946, by authorizing payments to survivors of former members for unused leave credit. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported June 20, 1956, amended.
- HR 9506 -- Provide for conveyance of La Puntilla Military Reservation, San Juan P.R. to Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. FERNOS-ISERN (Pop. Dem. P. R.). House Armed Services reported June 18, 1956, with amendment.
- HR 9599 -- Provide for conveyance to state of Oregon of land and improvements known as Clackamas National Guard Target Range, at Clackamas, Ore. to be used for National Guard purposes. NORBLAD (R Ore.). House Armed Services reported June 18, 1956.
- HR 9828 -- Transfer 600 acres of public domain to Kanosh Band of Indians, Utah. DIXON (R Utah). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 4, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 18, 1956. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 21, 1956.
- HR 9892 -- Amend provisions of Revised Statutes re physical examinations preliminary to promotion of officers of naval service. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported June 20, 1956, amended.
- HR 9952 -- Provide a lump-sum readjustment payment for members of Reserve components who are involuntarily released from active duty. BROOKS (D La.). House Armed Services reported March 26. House passed June 12, 1956. Senate Armed Services reported June 22, 1956, amended.
- HR 10075 -- Provide for conveyance of certain real property of U.S. to town of Bald Knob, Ark. MILLS (D Ark.). House Operations reported June 18, 1956, with amendment.
- HR 10333 -- Provide for conveyance of certain real property of U.S. to Vero Beach, Fla. ROGERS (D Fla.). House Government Operations reported June 18, 1956, with amendment.
- HR 10479 -- Authorize Administrator of General Services to convey certain land to county of Galveston, Texas. THOMPSON (D Texas). House Government Operations reported June 18, 1956, with amendment.
- HR 10523 -- Conform appointment and compensation of chief legal officers of Post Office Department to method of appointment and rate of compensation provided for comparable positions. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Civil Service reported June 21, 1956, amended.
- HR 10603 -- Amend Dependents Assistance Act of 1950, as amended, to provide punishment for fraudulent acceptance of benefits. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported June 20, 1956.
- HR 10766 -- Authorize payment of compensation for certain losses and damages caused by U.S. Armed Forces during World War II. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Foreign Affairs reported June 4, 1956, amended. Senate Foreign Relations reported June 22, 1956.
- HR 10786 -- Make appropriations for Department of Defense for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. MAHON (D Texas). House Appropriations reported May 3, 1956. House passed 377-0 May 10, 1956. Senate Appropriations reported June 18, 1956, amended.
- HR 11010 -- Create Muscatine Bridge Commission and authorize said commission and its successors to acquire by purchase or condemnation and to construct, maintain and operate a bridge or bridges across Mississippi River at or near Muscatine, Iowa. SCHWENGEL (R Iowa). House Public Works reported June 18, 1956.
- HR 11356 -- Amend further Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended. RICHARDS (D S.C.). House Foreign Affairs reported May 28, 1956. House passed June 11, 1956. Senate Foreign Relations reported June 19, 1956, amended.
- HR 11520 -- Provide for transfer of certain property situated in Maine to town of Castine, Maine. McINTIRE (R Maine). House Government Operations reported June 18, 1956.
- HR 11619 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act to provide for a more effective control of narcotic drugs and marihuana. BOGGS (D La.). House Ways and Means reported June 19, 1956.
- HR 11636 -- Amend chapter 3 of title 18, U.S.C. re animals, birds and fish. WILLIS (D La.). House Judiciary reported June 19, 1956.
- HR 11708 -- Amend Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, to increase amount authorized to be appropriated for purposes of title 1 of act. COOLEY (D N.C.). House Agriculture reported June 18, 1956.
- HR 11714 -- Extend for 3 years existing authority of Secretary of Treasury in respect to transfers of distilled spirits for purposes deemed necessary to meet requirements of national defense. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported June 19, 1956.
- H. Res 451 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to conduct study and investigation of Indian education in U.S. RHODES (R Ariz.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 18, 1956, with amendment.
- H Con Res 225 -- Make provisions to commemorate quadricentennial anniversary of establishment of first settlement in Florida. SIKES (D Fla.). House Judiciary reported June 18, 1956.
- H Con Res 244 -- Provide for a joint committee of Congress to represent Congress at unveiling of Commodore John Barry Memorial at Wexford, Ireland, on Sept. 16, 1956. House Rules reported June 21, 1956.
- H Res 483 -- Provide for appointment of special committee of House of Representatives to investigate campaign expenditures of various candidates for House of Representatives. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Rules reported June 18, 1956.

Bills Introduced (APPENDIX CONTINUED)

CQ's eight subject categories and their sub-divisions:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE | 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS | Civil Service |
| 3. EDUCATION AND WELFARE | Commemorative |
| Housing & Schools | Congress |
| Safety & Health | Constitution, Civil Rights |
| Social Security | Crimes, Courts, Prisons |
| Welfare | District of Columbia |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY | Indian & Territorial Affairs |
| Administrative Policy | Land and Land Transfers |
| Immigration & Naturalization | Post Office |
| International Relations | Presidential Policy |
| 5. LABOR | General |
| 6. MILITARY & VETERANS | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY |
| Defense Policy | Business & Banking |
| Veterans | Commerce & Communications |
| | Natural Resources |
| | Public Works & Reclamation |
| | Taxes & Tariffs |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, sponsor's name, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 84th Congress from Jan. 5, 1955, through June 22, 1956

	Senate	House
Bills	4,113	11,904
Joint Resolutions	182	652
Concurrent Resolutions	82	255
Simple Resolutions	294	551
TOTAL	4,671	13,362

This week's listing includes:

S 4064 to S 4113
Bills HR 11798 to HR 11904

Resolutions

S J Res 182
S Con Res None
S Res 291 to 294
H J Res 648 to 652
H Con Res 254 to 255
H Res 542 to 551

1. Agriculture

- S 4096 -- NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Morse (D Ore.), Humphrey (D Minn.) -- 6/21/56 -- Establish recreational use of national forest as a policy of Congress, to direct Secretary of Agriculture to make a comprehensive study of national forest recreational use needs -- Agriculture.
- HR 11800 -- SULLIVAN (D Mo.) -- 6/18/56 -- Amend Meat Inspection Act (34 Stat. 1260, as amended) and Tariff Act of 1930 (46 Stat 389, sec. 306) to require compulsory inspection for wholesomeness of poultry and poultry products -- Agriculture.
- HR 11831 -- COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 6/19/56 -- Amend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act and Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to provide for a Great Plains conservation program -- Agriculture.
- HR 11833 -- HOPE (R Kan.) -- 6/19/56 -- Similar to HR 11831.
- HR 11839 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 6/19/56 -- Authorize and direct Secretary of Interior to undertake continuing studies of effects of insecticides, herbicides and fungicides upon fish and wildlife for purpose of preventing losses of those invaluable natural resources following spraying and to provide basic data on various chemical control so that forests, croplands and marshes can be sprayed with minimum losses of fish and wildlife -- Merchant Marine.
- HR 11895 -- TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 6/21/56 -- Authorize interchange of lands between Department of Agriculture and military departments of Department of Defense -- Agriculture.
- HR 11896 -- TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 6/21/56 -- Provide that 66 2/3 percent of money rentals received by Secretaries of Army, Navy and Air Force from leasing for agricultural or grazing purposes lands located within school districts shall be paid to such school districts -- Armed Services.

2. Appropriations

NO INTRODUCTIONS

3. Education and Welfare

HOUSING AND SCHOOLS

- S 4001 -- SMITH (R N.J.), Hill (D Ala.) -- 6/19/56 -- Encourage and assist states in establishment of State Committees on Education Beyond High School -- Labor.

SAFETY AND HEALTH

- S 4110 -- MALONE (R Nev.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Dvorshak (R Idaho) -- 6/22/56 -- Establish in Department of Interior a Bureau of Coal Mine Safety -- Interior.

- HR 11874 -- THOMPSON (D La.) -- 6/20/56 -- Authorize comprehensive project for control and progressive eradication of salt-marsh and other injurious mosquitoes in coastal area of southwest Louisiana -- Public Works.

SOCIAL SECURITY NO INTRODUCTIONS

WELFARE

- S 4065 -- NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 6/18/56 -- Establish a Federal Recreation Service in Department of Health, Education and Welfare -- Labor.

4. Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

- S 4092 -- FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 6/20/56 -- Provide for appointment of an Assistant Secretary of State for International Cultural Relations -- Foreign Relations.

- HR 11889 -- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 6/21/56 -- Amend International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 -- Foreign Affairs.

- Res 550 -- SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 6/20/56 -- Create a Special Committee on Foreign Aid Programs -- Rules.

- Res 551 -- LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 6/21/56 -- Establish a select committee to conduct a study and evaluation of foreign aid mutual security programs -- Rules.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

- S 4388 -- CAPEHART (R Ind.) -- 6/20/56 -- Provide additional visas for certain aliens of Greek ethnic origin residing in Greece -- Judiciary.

- HR 11869 -- KING (D Calif.) -- 6/20/56 -- Provide that any U.S. passport hereafter issued to citizen shall not show his place of birth or contain any other information which would indicate whether he is a citizen by birth or by naturalization -- Foreign Affairs.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- HR 11842 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 6/19/56 -- Amend Mutual Security Act of 1954 to provide that counterpart funds used by a committee of Congress overseas shall be charged against amount available to such committee from contingent fund of Senate or House of Representatives -- Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

- HR 11799 -- ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 6/18/56 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended -- Labor.
- HR 11811 -- SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 6/18/56 -- Alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment and underemployment in depressed industrial and rural areas -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 11860 -- ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 6/20/56 -- Similar to HR 11811.
- HR 11865 -- HAYWORTH (D Mich.) -- 6/20/56 -- Amend Employment Act of 1946 to provide for studies of social and economic effects of automation -- Government Operations.
- HR 545 -- FISHER (D Texas) -- 6/18/56 -- Create a select committee to investigate and study labor racketeering and related activities within labor unions -- Rules.

6. Military and Veterans

DEFENSE POLICY

- S 4064 -- SMITH (R N.J.) -- 6/18/56 -- Authorize and direct Administrator of General Services to donate Philippine Republic certain records captured from Insurrectos during 1899-1903 -- Government Operations.
- S 4075 -- SMITH (R Maine), Catton (R N.H.) -- 6/18/56 -- Provide for appointment of certain officers in grade of rear admiral in Retired Reserve to grade of vice admiral in Retired Reserve -- Armed Services.
- S 4076 -- McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 6/18/56 -- Similar to S 4075.
- S J Res 182 -- McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 6/21/56 -- Extend time for filing final report of Commission on Government Security to June 30, 1957 -- Government Operations.

- HR 11801 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/18/56 -- Validate overpayments of pay and allowances made to certain officers of Army, Navy, Naval Reserve and Air Force, while undergoing training at civilian hospitals -- Judiciary.
- HR 11802 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/18/56 -- Continue effectiveness of act of Dec. 2, 1942, as amended, and act of July 28, 1945, as amended, re war-risk hazard and detention benefits until July 1, 1957 -- Judiciary.
- HR 11814 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 6/18/56 -- Amend act entitled "An act to authorize Secretary of Navy to enlarge existing water-supply facilities for San Diego, Calif., area in order to insure existence of an adequate water supply for naval installations and defense production plants in such areas," approved Oct. 11, 1951 -- Armed Services.
- HR 11835 -- KILDAY (D Texas) (by request) -- 6/19/56 -- Meet requirements of national military defense, civil defense and city and metropolitan civilian governments, by providing large-scale topographic maps of cities and metropolitan areas of U.S., of 50,000 and over population -- Armed Services.
- HR 11878 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 6/20/56 -- Extend date upon which Rubber Disposal Commission will terminate -- Armed Services.

VETERANS

- S 4070 -- AIKEN (R Vt.), Flanders (R Vt.) -- 6/18/56 -- Provide for establishment of a Veterans Administration domiciliary facility in Vermont -- Labor.
- S 4078 -- McCLELLAN (D Ark.), Jackson (D Wash.), Symington (D Mo.), Ervin (D N.C.), McCarthy (R Wis.), Mundt (R S.D.), Bender (R Ohio) -- 6/18/56 -- Amend Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 and part VIII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a) to require certain private educational institutions and training establishments to file non-Communist affidavits with Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and to require disapproval under such act or such part of any such institution or establishment which fails to file such an affidavit -- Public Affairs.

- HR 11836 -- KLEIN (D N.Y.) -- 6/19/56 -- Provide that World War II veterans whose national service life insurance has lapsed may obtain new insurance without medical examinations -- Veterans.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

CIVIL SERVICE

- HR 11832 -- DAVIS (D. Ga.) -- 6/19/56 -- Provide for designation of holidays for officers and employees of government of District of Columbia for pay and leave purposes -- Civil Service.
- HR 11837 -- McCARTHY (D. Minn.) -- 6/19/56 -- Amend Hatch Act to permit all officers and employees of government to exercise full responsibility of citizenship and to take an active part in political life of U.S. -- House Administration.
- HR 11871 -- MURRAY (D. Tenn.) (by request) -- 6/20/56 -- Provide a uniform premium pay system for federal employees engaged in inspectional service, to authorize a uniform system of fees and charges for such services -- Civil Service.

COMMEMORATIVE

- S 4089 -- GOLDWATER (R. Ariz.) -- 6/20/56 -- Amend Public Law 298, 84th Congress, re Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission -- Foreign Relations.
- S 4100 -- CHAVEZ (D. N.M.) -- 6/21/56 -- Provide for issuance of a special series of postage stamps commemorating 250th anniversary of founding of city of Albuquerque, N.M. -- Civil Service.

- HR 11867 -- HOLMES (R. Wash.) -- 6/20/56 -- Facilitate administration and development of Whitman National Monument, in Washington, by authorizing acquisition of additional land for monument -- Interior.
- H J Res 652 -- WAINWRIGHT (R. N.Y.) -- 6/20/56 -- Provide that Secretary of Interior shall accept that real property in New York, N.Y., known as General Grant Monument and that it shall become General Grant National Monument -- Interior.

CONGRESS

- HR 11809 -- SELDEN (D. Ala.) -- 6/18/56 -- Establish rules of interpretation governing questions of effect of acts of Congress on state laws -- Judiciary.

CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS NO INTRODUCTIONS

CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

- S 4067 -- HAYDEN (D. Ariz.) -- 6/10/56 -- Amend section 82 of title 28 of U.S.C. in order to authorize holding terms of U.S. District Court at Yuma, Ariz. -- Judiciary.
- S 4079 -- SCHOEPEL (R. Kan.) -- 6/16/56 -- Confer jurisdiction on Court of Claims to hear, determine and render judgment upon a certain claim of Pad-bloc Co., Inc., and Harry G. Lanford, of Wichita, Kan. -- Judiciary.
- S 4097 -- BUTLER (R. Md.) -- 6/21/56 -- Make it a crime to transport any person in interstate or foreign commerce for purpose of committing rape upon such person, or to travel in interstate or foreign commerce for purpose of committing rape upon any person -- Judiciary.
- S 4104 -- WATKINS (R. Utah) -- 6/21/56 -- Increase fees of witnesses in U.S. courts and before U.S. commissioners -- Judiciary.
- S 4105 -- WATKINS (R. Utah) -- 6/21/56 -- Amend title 28, U.S.C. re fees of U.S. marshals -- Judiciary.
- S 4106 -- WATKINS (R. Utah) -- 6/21/56 -- Amend section 544 of title 28, U.S.C. re bonds of U.S. marshals -- Judiciary.
- HR 11810 -- SMITH (R. Wis.) -- 6/18/56 -- Amend section 3231, title 18, U.S.C. to reaffirm jurisdiction of state courts to enforce state statutes prohibiting subversive activities -- Judiciary.
- HR 11841 -- REES (R. Kan.) -- 6/19/56 -- Protect security of U.S. by preventing employment by U.S. of persons found to be disloyal to U.S. -- Civil Service.
- HR 11847 -- SIKES (D. Fla.) -- 6/19/56 -- Limit and regulate appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court of U.S. -- Judiciary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- HR 11862 -- BROYHILL (R. Va.) -- 6/20/56 -- Make provisions re retirement of officers and members of Metropolitan Police Force, Fire Department of D.C., U.S. Park Police Force and White House Police Force, and relief payable to their widows, children and orphans -- D.C.

INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

- S 4080 -- ANDERSON (D. N.M.) -- 6/18/56 -- Amend act of April 19, 1950 (64 Stat. 44, 25 U.S.C. 631 et seq.) to permit Navaho Indian Tribe to lease tribal lands for residential and other purposes for a term not to exceed 99 years -- Interior.
- S 4086 -- HAYDEN (D. Ariz.), Goldwater (R. Ariz.), Anderson (D. N.M.), Chavez (D. N.M.) -- 6/20/56 -- Determine rights and interests of Navajo Tribe, Hopi Tribe and individual Indians to area set aside by Executive Order of Dec. 6, 1982 -- Interior.
- HR 11825 -- METCALF (D. Mont.) -- 6/18/56 -- Enable Indian tribes to deprive members who neglect or abandon children of right to any per capita payments due the minor from tribe -- Interior.

- HR 11876 -- UDALL (D. Ariz.) -- 6/20/56 -- Determine rights and interests of Navaho Tribe, Hopi Tribe and individual Indians to area set aside by Executive Order of Dec. 6, 1882 -- Interior.

- HR 11877 -- UDALL (D. Ariz.) -- 6/20/56 -- Amend act of April 19, 1950 (64 Stat. 44, 25 U.S.C. 631 et seq.) to permit Navaho Indian Tribe to lease tribal lands for residential and other purposes for a term not to exceed 99 years -- Interior.

LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

- S 4101 -- MAGNUSON (D. Wash.), Jackson (D. Wash.) -- 6/21/56 -- Provide for disposition of certain property of U.S. heretofore conveyed to housing authority of city of Seattle, Washington -- Banking and Currency.
- S 4102 -- KUCHEL (R. Calif.), Knowland (R. Calif.), Hayden (D. Ariz.), Goldwater (R. Ariz.) -- 6/21/56 -- Authorize negotiations re compact to provide for a definition or relocation of common boundary between Arizona and California and for appointment by President of a federal representative to compact negotiations -- Judiciary.
- S 4109 -- MONRONEY (D. Okla.) -- 6/22/56 -- Provide for sale of lands in reservoir areas under jurisdiction of Department of Army for cottage site development and use -- Public Works.
- HR 11807 -- PHILLIPS (R. Calif.) -- 6/18/56 -- Authorize negotiations re compact to provide for definition or relocation of common boundary between Arizona and California and for appointment by President of federal representative to compact negotiations -- Judiciary.
- HR 11808 -- RHODES (R. Ariz.) -- 6/18/56 -- Similar to HR 11807.
- HR 11812 -- VINSON (D. Ga.) -- 6/18/56 -- Authorize and direct transfer of certain federal property to Government of American Samoa -- Armed Services.
- HR 11813 -- VINSON (D. Ga.) -- 6/18/56 -- Make provisions to reoffer for sale government-owned rubber producing facility at Louisville, Ky., known as Plancor No. 1207 -- Armed Services.
- HR 11863 -- FASCELL (D. Fla.) -- 6/20/56 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, to permit donation and other disposal of property to state welfare agencies and nonprofit welfare institutions -- Government Operations.

POST OFFICE

- HR 11843 -- REUSS (D. Wis.) -- 6/19/56 -- Prohibit transmission in mails of certain devices -- Judiciary.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

- S 4075 -- SMITH (R. Maine), Cotton (R. N.H.), (by request) -- 6/18/56 -- Provide for appointment of chief legal officers of certain departments in executive branch by President by and with consent of Senate -- Government Operations.
- S 4076 -- McCLELLAN (D. Ark.) -- 6/18/56 -- Similar to S 4075.
- HR 11897 -- WAINWRIGHT (R. N.Y.) -- 6/21/56 -- Provide for an official residence for Vice President of U.S., to increase certain allowances of and provide more adequate office space for such official -- Public Works.
- H J Res 648 -- SMITH (R. Wis.) -- 6/18/56 -- Propose an amendment to Constitution to provide that a majority of Members of House of Representatives and Senate must concur in making of any treaty by President -- Judiciary.
- H Con Res 255 -- JENKINS (R. Ohio) -- 6/20/56 -- Authorize President of U.S. to designate month of Feb. of each year as American History Month -- Judiciary.

GENERAL

- S 4077 -- ROBERTSON (D. Va.), Byrd (D. Va.) -- 6/18/56 -- Provide for transfer to Yorktown Battlefield Area, Colonial National Historical Park, Va., certain howitzers surrendered by British at Yorktown -- Armed Services.
- S 4083 -- MAGNUSON (D. Wash.), Jackson (D. Wash.), (by request) -- 6/19/56 -- Change name of Government locks at Ballard, Wash., to "Hiram M. Chittenden locks" -- Public Works.
- HR 11888 -- ANDERSEN (R. Minn.) -- 6/21/56 -- Provide for establishment of a national cemetery at Birch Coulee battlefield site in Renville County, Minn. -- Interior.
- H Res 543 -- ADDONIZIO (D. N.J.) -- 6/18/56 -- Make provision re extend felicitations of House of Representatives to city of Orange, N.J., on celebration of its sesquicentennial -- Judiciary.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

- HR 11845 -- ROOSEVELT (D. Calif.) -- 6/19/56 -- Amend section 16 of Clayton Act to provide for payment of costs of suit and attorneys' fees to private parties who proceed to enforce antitrust laws in public interest -- Judiciary.
- HR 11846 -- ROOSEVELT (D. Calif.) -- 6/19/56 -- Amend section 3 of Clayton Act to free those in commerce from restraints of trade and allow small-business men freedom of choice in conduct of their respective business as independent enterprises -- Judiciary.

COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS
NO INTRODUCTIONS

NATURAL RESOURCES

- S 4095 -- JACKSON (D Wash.) -- 6/21/56 -- Authorize construction of a reactor at Hanford, Wash., to produce special nuclear material and power -- Atomic Energy.
S 4112 -- ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 6/22/56 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended -- Atomic Energy.

- HR 11798 -- DEMPSEY (D N.M.) -- 6/18/56 -- Encourage discovery, development and production of manganese-bearing ores and concentrates in U.S., its Territories and possessions -- Interior.
HR 11876 -- UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 6/20/56 -- Similar to HR 11798.
HR 11804 -- McINTIRE (R Maine) -- 6/18/56 -- Encourage development, marketing and distribution of domestic fishery resources of U.S. -- Merchant Marine.
HR 11806 -- MILLER (D Calif.) -- 6/18/56 -- Establish on public lands of U.S. a National Wilderness Preservation System for permanent good of whole people, to provide for protection and administration of areas within this system by existing federal agencies and for gathering and dissemination of information to increase knowledge and appreciation of wilderness for its appropriate use and enjoyment by people, to establish a National Wilderness Preservation Council -- Interior.
HR 11890 -- ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 6/21/56 -- Provide for maintenance of production of tungsten, asbestos, fluorspar and columbium-tantalum in U.S., its territories and possessions -- Interior.
HR 11894 -- PFOST (D Idaho) -- 6/21/56 -- Similar to HR 11890.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

- S 4097 -- BEALL (R Md.) -- 6/21/56 -- Grant consent of Congress to Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. for construction of a dam on North Branch of Potomac River -- Public Works.
HR 11844 -- ROBESON (D Va.) -- 6/19/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to permit construction of a bridge and road across Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge -- Merchant Marine.
HR 11861 -- AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) -- 6/20/56 -- Amend act entitled "An act authorizing federal participation in cost of protecting shores of publicly owned property," approved Aug. 13, 1946 -- Public Works.
HR 11873 -- THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 6/20/56 -- Amend Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to eliminate delay in start of projects -- Agriculture.

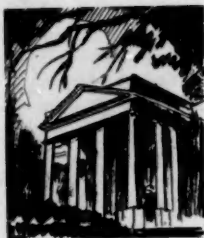
- HR 11879 -- WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 6/20/56 -- Provide for reconveyance of all mineral interests in lands acquired by U.S. for certain reservoir projects to former owners thereof -- Public Works.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

- S 4094 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 6/20/56 -- Amend International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, reductions in certain federal income and excess profits taxes -- Foreign Relations.
S 4113 -- PURTELL (R Conn.) -- 6/22/56 -- Amend subsection (b) of section 3 of Securities Act of 1933, to provide that responsible officers or other persons shall be liable in damages on account of untrue statements or material omissions in statements or documents filed under such subsection as a condition of exemption -- Banking and Currency.
HR 11803 -- HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 6/18/56 -- Exempt certain shipments of farm produce from tax on transportation of property -- Ways and Means.
HR 11834 -- KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 6/19/56 -- Allow a charitable deduction for certain bequests -- Ways and Means.
HR 11838 -- MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 6/19/56 -- Encourage private U.S. investment in foreign countries by reducing incidence of double taxation on taxpayers with more than 80 percent of their gross income from sources without U.S. -- Ways and Means.
HR 11840 -- REED (R N.Y.) -- 6/19/56 -- Similar to HR 11834.
HR 11864 -- FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 6/20/56 -- Make provisions re computation of retirement income credit in case of joint income-tax returns -- Ways and Means.
HR 11866 -- HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 6/20/56 -- Make provisions re reporting for income-tax purposes of dues and fees received by nonprofit service corporations -- Ways and Means.
HR 11868 -- JONAS (R N.C.) -- 6/20/56 -- Exempt certain vehicles used for religious purposes from federal excise tax -- Ways and Means.
HR 11870 -- McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 6/20/56 -- Amend paragraphs 1773 and 1774 of Tariff Act of 1930 to permit free importation of certain religious articles by additional organizations -- Ways and Means.
HR 11872 -- SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 6/20/56 -- Amend section 270 (b) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 -- Ways and Means.
HR 11891 -- KEAN (R N.J.) -- 6/21/56 -- Amend section 2 of Public Law 385, 84th Congress -- Ways and Means.
HR 11892 -- KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 6/21/56 -- Similar to HR 11891.
HR 11893 -- MILLS (D Ark.) -- 6/21/56 -- Provide special tax treatment for certain taxpayers who changed from retirement to straight-line method of computing depreciation re certain kinds of property -- Ways and Means.

With the burdens of the Presidency a matter of growing concern, the problems of Presidential succession are getting increased attention. How well can you score on this timely quiz? Eleven is a perfect score, seven passing.

1. Q--In 1947 Congress revised an 1886 law and established a new order of succession to the Presidency. Can you arrange the following list of offices in the order in which their incumbents would succeed to the office of President: (a) Secretary of State; (b) Attorney General; (c) Speaker of the House; (d) Vice President; (e) President pro tempore of the Senate; (f) Secretary of the Treasury; (g) Secretary of Defense? (seven points)



A--The proper order is (d) Vice President; (c) Speaker of the House; (e) President pro tempore of the Senate; (a) Secretary of State; (f) Secretary of Treasury; (g) Secretary of Defense; (b) Attorney General. Other Cabinet offices follow in order of rank.

2. Q--Only one President prior to Dwight D. Eisenhower underwent major surgery during his term of office. Do you know who it was? (one point)

A--Grover Cleveland, who on July 1, 1893, was secretly operated on for cancer of the jaw aboard a private yacht in Long Island Sound. The operation was kept secret because the country was in

the midst of a financial panic. Cleveland recovered, died in 1908 of other causes.

3. How many Vice Presidents in the nation's history succeeded to the Presidency by reason of the death of Presidents: (a) three; (b) seven; (c) nine; (d) 11? (one point)

A--(b) Seven. They were John Tyler, Millard Fillmore, Andrew Johnson, Chester A. Arthur, Theodore Roosevelt, Calvin Coolidge and Harry S. Truman. The last three were also elected to succeed themselves.

4. Q--True or false? The Constitution provides that if the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall take over. (one point)

A--True. Article II, Section 1 says, "In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President..."

5. Q--A number of bills are pending in Congress to define more clearly the procedure for transferring the responsibilities of the Presidency when the President is incapacitated. The precedent most frequently cited is the President who was so gravely ill that he was unable to meet with his Cabinet for seven months, but whose illness was concealed from the public. Who was it? (one point)

A--Woodrow Wilson, who was stricken in his second term of office. He did not meet with his Cabinet from September 1919, until April 13, 1920, and was only partially recovered when his term ended in March, 1921.

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The Week In Congress

Defense Outlay The Senate June 26 voted to appropriate \$34.7 billion for defense in fiscal 1957 with the lion's share going to the Air Force. The Senate ignored President Eisenhower's contention that \$15.7 billion was enough for the Air Force and increased the total to \$16.6 billion, a hike of \$912,625,000. Emphasis in the Air Force money was put on long-range heavy bombers; \$800 million was slated for them. The Senate-approved total represented an increase of \$1.1 billion over the House appropriation for the Defense Department and \$635,884,000 over the President's defense budget. (Page 765)

Campaign Favorites

President Eisenhower and former President Truman are the most sought after campaigners in the Republican and Democratic parties according to a cross-section of Congressmen polled by Congressional Quarterly. Mr. Eisenhower was the overwhelming choice of Republican Senators and Representatives to help their campaigns while "give-'em-hell Harry" came out on top in the Democratic voting. Democratic Presidential aspirant Adlai E. Stevenson was only a step behind Truman in the poll. (Page 753)

Green Light

The biggest national road building program in history got the go ahead signal from Congress when both the Senate and House approved a \$30 billion federal-state program. The President signed it a few days later. The measure also included tax increases on road user items designed to bring in \$14.8 billion over a 16-year period. The federal government would pay 90 percent of the cost of main roads linking major cities -- the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways -- and about half the cost of other state roads. The Interstate System would cost Uncle Sam about \$25 billion over 13 years while other federal-aid roads would run about \$1.8 billion for fiscal 1957 through 1959. (Page 762)

Roll-Call Votes

Senate: Defense Production Act extension, highway construction, Defense Department appropriations, p. 774. Mutual Security Program, p. 775.

House: Veterans' pensions, daylight saving time, Defense Production Act conference report, school construction, p. 773.

Out-Gunned

United Auto Workers President Walter P. Reuther flatly told the Special Senate Committee to Investigate Corrupt Practices that the UAW lobbied as hard as it could to defeat the natural gas bill. Reuther said the UAW had to fight its battle with "only a pea shooter, while the oil and gas industry had 16-inch guns." (Page 779)

Vets' Pensions

The House passed a bill to increase the amount of non-service-connected disability pensions but got snarled up in parliamentary procedure before it could do anything for battle-disabled veterans and their dependents. Opposition to the bill in its original form came from the man who conducted hearings on it, Chairman Olin E. Teague (D Texas) of the House Veterans Affairs Committee, a decorated veteran himself. Teague said the bill would drain the taxpayers of \$148 billion by the year 2000 and blamed the American Legion for forcing it out of his Committee. (Page 768)

Civil Rights

Civil rights, an issue that already is being tossed back and forth like a hot rivet in the political campaign, landed out on the House floor last week in the form of a bill to set up a special civil rights commission within the federal government. There is little likelihood that the measure will become law before Congress adjourns, but it may come up for a vote so Representatives can demonstrate their stand to the voters back home. On the Senate side, the Judiciary Committee is still holding hearings on proposed legislation with little hope seen for any of the measures reaching the floor. The reporting out of the House bill climaxed several stormy committee sessions and an abrupt adjournment by the chairman. (Page 779)